REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,109.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion Rs. 5 0
Second do. „ 2 8
Third do. „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion 8 As. per Line.
Second do. 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.
The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines „ 0-8 As.
Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Bythell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

	February 1875.		February 1875
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leaves Colombo	15
„ Rutnaghery	7	„ Negapatam	18
„ Vingorla	7	„ Pondicherry	19
„ Carwar Feb.	8	„ Madras	21
„ Mangalore	9	„ Musulipatam	22
„ Cannanore	10	„ Coconada	2
„ Tellicherry	10	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Calicut	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Beypore	11	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Cochin	12	„ False Point	26
„ Alleppy	12	Arrive CALCUTTA	28
„ Tuticorin	14		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjiliatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	February 1875.		February 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	24
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Fao	24
„ Guadur	10	„ Bushire	26
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga March	3
„ Jask	13	„ Bunder Abbas	5
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Jask	6
„ Linga	16	„ Muscat	7
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	9
„ Fao	20	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th February 1875, at 4 P.M.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.
Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—
Hurnee. Vingorla.
Rutnagherry. Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.
For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.
DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.
No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(Including Wines.) (Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10th APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Liverpool Rs. 500
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.
For passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Bombay, 19th January 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ZEALOT, Captain Best, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, to pay Freight, and take delivery of their respective GOODS from the bunders.
No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.
FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Best s.s. Zealot.
Bombay, 27th January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastly	2593	400	1st—Southampton.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	8th—Suez, &c.
TANJORE	E. J. Baker	2245	400	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.
Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Tuesday, the 9th Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.) Captain J. H. Torbock, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th Feb. 1875.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
To leave about 25th February.

THE s.s. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.
Bombay, Jan. 28, 1875.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
HINDOO .... 3,257 Tons ... 15th March.
NAVARINO...... 3,356 „ ... 20th April.

THE above magnificent and fast Steamer, will have despatch about the dates mentioned. They were built expressly for the Indian trade, and their Cabin accommodation (amidships) is very superior, with a spacious Saloon on deck. Each vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.
First Class Rs. 500
Second do. „ 300
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.
For passage and further particulars, apply to
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.
Bombay, January 28, 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 12th FEBRUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.
This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.
The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.
FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.
For Passages only, apply to
JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.
Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

WOODROFFE'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWING EXHIBITION
will open in the hall of the above Institute
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1st.
During each entertainment a large and beautiful collection of
WORKS OF ART IN GLASS
will be made in the presence
AND DISTRIBUTED GRATUITOUSLY BY LOT TO THE AUDIENCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.
TWO STEAM ENGINES,
MADE ENTIRELY OF GLASS,
one high and the other low pressure,
will be exhibited in full operation, pronounced by eminent scientific men, Engineers, &c.,
the most wonderful specimen of mechanical ingenuity ever exhibited.

Admission Rs. 2 | Back Seats Re. 1
Reserve Seats „ 3 | Gallery As. 8
Children, half price.
To be obtained at SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the door.
Doors open at ½ past 4.
Commence at 5 o'clock.
W. CROPLEY,
Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BERNARD, Captain POUTET, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, to pay Freight, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.
No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Poutet, s.s. Bernard.
Bombay, 30th January 1875.

THE Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port has received intimation from the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, that from 2 P.M. till sun-set there will be PRACTICE carried on, on the following dates:—
1st February from Oyster Rock and Colaba Point Batteries.
3rd and 5th Feb. do. do. Turret-ship Middle Ground.
10th and 12th Feb. do. do. do. do.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Commanders of the Mercantile Fleet in the Port, and Owners and Nacodahs of native Craft that it will be dangerous to cross or anchor near the line of fire or to one mile Eastward of the Inner Light Vessel.
W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

WANTED, GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES of the Bombay University to take part in the English, Hindustanee and Guzerati representations of the Parsee Elphinstone and Victoria Theatrical Company. Candidates must be prepared to travel with the Company whenever required, at the expense of the Proprietor.
Salary Rs. 25 to 50 to Undergraduates, and Rs. 50 to 100 to Graduates, according to ability, preference being given to those who can take female characters, and who have a knowledge of music, both vocal and instrumental, European or Native.
Candidates are requested to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 6th February 1875, or see him personally at the Grant Road Theatre between 4 and 6 P.M., on the 6th February. None but Parsees need apply.
COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR Proprietor,
Parsee Elphinstone and Victoria Theatrical Co., Victoria and New Victoria Theatres; and Lessee, Grant Road and Hindi Theatres.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES
OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES.
15 by 21 inches. 22 by 28 inches.
18 by 24 do. 22 by 32 do.
19 by 25 do. 20 by 30 do.

SUPERFINE
CARD-BOARDS
FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS OR DRAWINGS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS,
STRONG, SERVICEABLE,
Specially adapted for
DISTRICT USE.
Length 3 Feet.
Width 2 Feet 3 Inches.
Depth 1 Foot 2 Inches.
PRICE Rs. 12 EACH,
TO CLEAR STOCK.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM
SWITZERLAND.
Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins.
Rs. 7 per single dozen.
FOR CASH ONLY.
Note.—Observe that the Genuine Swiss Milk has the words, "Prepared in Switzerland," written across the label in Red Ink.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT,
JUST LANDED
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1866 and 1873 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1866 and 1873 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10
Single Copy Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.
On SATURDAY, the 6th Feb., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.
3, Rampart Row, 30th January 1875.

WANTED, at COLABA, a Furnished BUNGALOW, for a week or a fortnight. Apply to "A. B. C."

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. PALM, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th January 1875.

THE SUBSCRIPTION to the NEW PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, of 220 Million Francs, will be OPENED TO-MORROW, at the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Telegraphic advices state that the amount offered will be subscribed many times over in Paris, where the bonds, before being issued, are already at a premium of F. 7-50.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of February 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of discussing the question of trusting the Management of the Company's affairs, as per Requisition received from Eleven Shareholders of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
R. DAMODHER,
For Secretaries & Treasurers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.
In the matter of the last Will and Testament of BHEWRA FUCKEERA, of Bombay, Colatee Hindoo, deceased.
BAIGABAI, the widow, and DADA FUCKEERA, the brother, of the said Bhewra Fuckeera, deceased .... Applicants.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application has been made to this Honorable Court on behalf of the Applicants abovenamed, for a grant to them of probate of the last Will and Testament of Bhewra Fuckeera, the abovenamed deceased. All persons therein concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of January 1875.
PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Applicants' Proctor.

THE GANGES CUP.
(VALUE 500 RUPEES.)
To be RUN for about the first week in April. OPEN to all HORSES. Any one entering a Horse, must be a Subscriber to the Cawnpore T. C. for the current season of 1874 and 1875. Catchweights, owners up. Any owner unable to ride, or entering more than one horse, must put up a weight equal to his own. Spears not to be more than 7 ft. long.
To be run on the banks of the Ganges. The contesting spears to be divided by lot into parties of not more than four. The takers of the first spears in each party, to contest for the final Spear and Cup. It is not necessary for the first spear, that the pig be killed. Any dispute arising about first spear to be left to the decision of the Committee, as to whether the course be run again, or not. The Committee reserve to themselves the power of excluding any horse. No spear delivered on the near side to count as a first spear. The parties to be started by a starter, who will accompany them.
1st Entry, 20th March, 1 Gold Mohur.
2nd Entry, 1st April 2 Gold Mohurs.
The day before the Race, 4 Gold Mohurs.
R. W. MAXWELL,
Secretary C. T. C.
P.S.—The Meet will be at or near Thanna, about 5 miles from Oonao, on the O. and R. Railway, or 12 miles from Cawnpore by road. All applications to be made to E. TOBIN, 13th Hussars, Lucknow.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1875.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family H.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

APARTMENTS with BOARD, in a private Family. Terms moderate. Apply to Z., *Gazette* Office.

EMPRUNT DE LA VILLE DE PARIS, 1875.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PARIS
FOR
220,000,000 FRANCS, OR 880 LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE above Loan will be offered for Public Subscription in Debentures, reimbursable in 75 Years, at 500 Francs. Interest, 20 Francs (about Rs. 8) per Annum, payable 15th April and 15th October.

Price of Issue, 440 Francs, reimbursable at 500 Francs, by quarterly drawings, with premiums amounting to 900,000 francs per annum, as follows:—

1 Bond reimbursable with a premium of			Francs 100,000	(Rs. 40,000)	At each drawing.
1 do.	do.	do.	„ 50,000	(Rs. 20,000)	
3 do.	do.	do.	„ 10,000	(Rs. 4,000)	
4 do.	do.	do.	„ 5,000	(Rs. 2,000)	
25 do.	do.	do.	„ 1,000	(Rs. 400)	

The First Drawing is to take place on the 5th May 1875.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

On Subscribing	Francs	40
On Allotment	„	70
2nd Call 1st October 1875	„	110
3rd „ 1st April 1876	„	110
4th „ 1st October 1876	„	110
	Francs	440

Bonds paid in full on the day of allotment will receive a half-yearly Coupon of 10 Francs, and a bonus of Francs 3-50. Bonds not fully paid up will receive only 5 Francs per half-year. First Coupon to be payable on the 15th October.

With reference to the above Loan, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, in Bombay, is prepared to receive Subscriptions on the following terms:—

The Price of Issue in Bombay will be Rs. 193 per Bond, payable as follows:—

On Subscribing	Rs.	15	0	0
On Allotment	„	33	4	0
On 1st September 1875	„	48	4	0
On 1st March 1876	„	48	4	0
On 1st September 1876	„	48	4	0
	Rs.	193	0	0

A Coupon of 5 Francs (about Rs. 2 at the rate of the day) will be payable on 1st September 1875, 1st March, and 1st September 1876.

The Bonds can be paid up in full, on allotment for Rs. 190, and, in such case, holders will be entitled to the half-yearly Coupon of 10 Francs (about Rs. 4 at the rate of the day) from 1st September 1875.

Pending the arrival of the Bonds from Paris, Provisional Bonds will be issued by the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay Agency, which will be of the same character, negotiable in the same manner, and under a guarantee similar to that granted in the case of the Scrips for the Paris Municipal Loan of 1871.

In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed in Paris, a *pro-rata* reduction will be made in the stock available for Bombay Subscribers.

The Office will be open for Subscriptions from Tuesday, 2nd February, at 10 A. M., till Thursday, 4th February, at 2 P. M.

Subscriptions will be received, for account of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, at the country branches of the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED, on the 2nd and 3rd February.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8
Overland Suits	25 to 35 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do.	4 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0
Silk and Wool do.	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0
Ladies' Under do.	4-8 to 6 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8
Warm do. „	15 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose „	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose „	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz	6-8 to 12 8
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8
Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8
Cardigan Jackets very warm	9-8 to 12 8
Sheets per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases each	1-4 to 2 8

	Rs. a.
Blankets each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0
Rezais or Quilts	5-8 to 10 8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do	4-8 to 12 8
Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0

	Rs. a.
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 to 3 0
Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Do. Brushes	0 12
Nail Do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 8
Nail Scissors	1 8 to 1 12
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1 0
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	6-8 to 12 8
Folding Croquet Chairs	9 8

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB & CO.,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.

Beg respectfully to inform the Gentry, and Public in general, that they have now got their Stock replete, and they can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that their Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to them before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth; likewise Spun Silk-Silk-and-Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest Designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OV[illegible] AND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid [illegible], Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Maunds, Leather Straps, &c. &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.
CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THE PRICES CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

NANSEE KHYRAZ AND CO.
TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have MADE a CONSIDERABLE reduction in their PRICES for Cash only;

"PRICE LIST."

	Rs.
DRESS SUITS, of the best West of England broadcloth.	75
Do. do. lined with silk throughout and finished after the best West End Style	85
DRESS TROUSERS, of the best *Single Kerseymere*	22
FANCY TWEED SUITS, consisting of Double breasted Coat and Trousers, all wool, and finished in Superior Style	from 25
BLUE SERGE do., Yarn dyed superior quality and warranted fast color	26
TROUSERS, a Splendid Assortment of Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Tweeds, &c.	from 10 to 15
MORNING COATS, the New Diagonal and Checked Coatings in Blue and Black now so generally worn, fast Color of Superior Style and finish	from 30
DRILL SUITS, Best American drill suitable for the Cotton Season	10
SHIKAR SUITS, of N. K. and Co's. celebrated Shikar Cloth now so generally used throughout Western India	14

SHIRTS.

Special attention is given to this Department which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced West End Cutter, a perfect and comfortable fit is guaranteed.

	Rs.
BEST WHITE SHIRTS, Linen fronts and cuffs, per ½ doz.	27
OXFORD CLOTH, Cool and Absorbing, the Newest Patterns, Collar's attached—½ doz.	30
TAFFA CLOTH, of a thinner texture than the Oxford very Cool—½ doz.	30
FRENCH CAMBRIC, a Large Selection of the Newest Patterns, Collars attached—½ doz.	26
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, in great variety—½ doz.	48
SPUN SILK in neat patterns each	9

Hats, Helmets, and Sola Topies, a large assortment.
Sleeping Suits of Spun silk, Oxford Cloth and Flannel, always ready.
Hosiery, Scarfs and Ties in great variety.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Every Requisite for Travellers and Overland Passage ready for immediate use.
Patterns and instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application, post free.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
NO. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of
FURNITURE,
for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.
Set of 3 Balls Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 „ „ 100
Pyramidal 16 „ „ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.
Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and Lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, al sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers. Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors. Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

THE MADRAS JURIST and the REVENUE REGISTER, 1875—Jurist, Rs. 20; Register, Rs. 10 annually, postage paid—are the only LAW JOURNALS in India. They contain monthly some of the most important Judgments of H. M.'s Privy Council. Agents:—Messrs. Foster and Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta; and Thacker, Vining and Co., Bombay; and may be ordered through any Bookseller. The BACK VOLUMES from 1866 can be had at any time. A Half-yearly Subscription to both publications at Rs. 15 is allowed for Cash.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on the undermentioned dates for the following:—
Oil Cocoanut, &c., at Poona, Kurrachee, Mhow and Belgaum on the 2nd, 4th, 8th and 15th February 1875.
Sugar, Coffee and Tea at Asseerghur, on the 2nd Feb. 1875.

For Bombay and Deolalee.
Hamallage Contract (supply of Carts, Coolies, &c. 4th February 1875.
Bread, &c. 9th do.
Barley, Grain, Wheat, &c. 11th do.
Boat Contract 8th do.

Forms and any other information can be had on application to the Officer in charge of the supply branch of the Commissariat Office.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOL—FARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, } With Assistants.
FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, January, 1874.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st February next, the undersigned are prepared, and will undertake, to CART and DELIVER GOODS, arriving by the G. I. P. Railway at the Boree Bunder Station, at the following rates, viz.:—
Full-pressed Cotton to Native Town and Colaba, per ton, Annas Twelve.
Half-pressed and Doora Cotton to Native Town and Colaba, per ton, One Rupee.
Opium, per ton, Annas Twelve.
General Goods, Grain and Seed, per ton, Annas Nine.
Consignees wishing the undersigned to cart and deliver their Goods, are requested to send the amount of Carting charges, together with Railway Bills, duly endorsed, to their Office, outside the western gate of the Boree Bunder Station, open daily from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.
PILCHER, BYRAMJEE & Co.,
Carting Agents.
Bombay, 29th January 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

WINES,
OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED;
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped Rs. 24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY PALE, ditto „ 28 „
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen „ 30 „
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine „ 36
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to „ 40 „
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints „ 15 „
HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON, Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.
December 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 30th January 1875.

With comparitively full receipts at the American ports again yesterday, the Liverpool Cotton market has increased in dulness, Reuter's closing report to-day giving the sales at only 8,000 bales, supplies freely offered. Prices apparently have not altered, either on the spot or for arrivals, but private telegrams, we hear, report sales difficult, unless at a concession. The American figures now stand as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Week's receipts	119,000	161,000	116,000
„ Exports to U. K.	69,000	53,000	64,000
„ Continent	34,000	47,000	25,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,514,000	2,549,000	2,252,000
„ Exports to U.K. „	976,000	875,000	841,000
„ Continent „	372,000	448,000	416,000
Stocks at the Ports	871,000	821,000	571,000

The most important point in the figures is of course the fact of the receipts being 21,000 bales more than last week. True, the quantity for the corresponding week last year was 42,000 bales more, and the total for the season is now 35,000 bales less than last, but these facts, although also of importance, have not the influence attaching to the increase in the week's figures. It is not the difference of the 21,000 bales, but the mere fact of an increase taking place at all, which is of moment, as the advocates of a heavy crop, who have so persistently held to an early return to large figures, will point to this as corroborating their views, and should the figures on Monday be anything in the neighbourhood of last year, we may look for the market opening with additional depression. The reverse of this position, however, would hold equally good—that is to say small receipts would mean renewed activity; so that any attempt to anticipate the movements from day to day is more or less guess-work.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the United Kingdom on the 29th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool	770,000	755,000	637,850
„ London	129,000	118,250	195,480
American afloat	230,000	240,000	302,000
East Indian „	120,000	120,000	105,000
	1,249,000	1,233,250	1,240,330
Price of Mid Orleans	7¾d.	8d.	8 5/16d.
Fair Dhollera	5½d.	5½d.	5⅛d.
Difference	2¼d.	2½d.	3 3/16d.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was dull at unaltered prices. Coffee was reported irregular, Ceylon being quoted 1s. per cwt. higher, while Native was 1s. and Mysore 6d. per cwt. lower.

Consols this morning still stand at 92⅝, French Rentes 100⅞; Bar Silver at 57⅛d. per oz., equivalent to slightly over 1s. 10d. per rupee.

Sterling Exchange has not altered in the slightest to-day. There is perhaps a steadier feeling at the decline, but few bills are still offering, and nothing has transpired likely to induce a change in the market, immediate or prospective. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 10 3/16d.	per rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10 19/32d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	„
Documents	3 do.	1s. 10 19/32d.	„

Calcutta Bills continue unaltered. Government is firm but quieter—Fours Rs. 102¾; Fours and a half Rs. 103¾; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

There has been almost nothing whatever doing in the Share market, and with the exception of a slightly firmer feeling for some of the leading Spinning Companys values are quite unchanged.

Cotton may be called Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower in some descriptions to-day, but this is scarcely sufficient yet to enable exporters to operate with any freedom against home orders, and the day's transactions have consequently been small. Good Fair Oomra has been offering at Rs. 183 to Rs. 184, Ginned Broach March delivery Rs. 220 full-pressed, and Dhollera April delivery half-pressed Rs. 177 per candy. The receipts from up-country this week show a marked increase, and as they are now beginning to assume importance, as indicating the probable out-turn of the crop, we shall hencoforward give them regularly a scompared with last year :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Week's receipts	36,939	30,175	26,467
Total from 1st Sept	242,141	....	214,263

Freights have a steadier tendency, and for ready Cotton £2-7-6 is now asked. All February loading is £2-10, and all March £2-11-3 per ton. Sailing vessels are quiet at £2 to £2 5 per ton.

Piece Goods are exceedingly quiet the higher prices asked by holders preventing dealers from putting through their up-country orders. With any support from home, however, importers would probably be able to establish a slight advance, as in a number of kinds stocks are now getting into a much more manageable compass.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th January as compared with that for 19th January :—

Liabilities.	19th Jan. Rs.	A.	P.	26th Jan. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,187	7	9	16,07,187	7	9
Treasury Balance	2,89,23,327	9	4	3,12,59,816	2	8
Total Deposits	3,09,94,103	10	9	3,13,14,523	15	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,87,361	6	6	3,45,513	6	0
Sundries	5,81,743	9	0	4,44,420	7	4
Rs.	8,47,93,723	11	4	8,69,71,501	7	8
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,80,49,305	8	10	1,81,12,249	4	10
Loans on Govt. Securities	86,71,474	3	0	88,23,705	3	0
Credits on ditto	25,18,460	10	9	12,86,159	0	7
Bills discounted	1,92,30,394	15	11	1,96,09,679	5	3
Dead Stock	10,89,005	15	6	10,89,028	8	4
Stamps	13,808	11	0	14,021	1	0
Balances with other Banks	2,08,214	3	3	2,33,634	6	4
Sundries	3,04,240	10	11	3,03,315	5	2
Bullion	8,34,436	7	3	8,34,474	7	9
Cash at Head Office	1,15,52,860	8	3	1,70,72,167	11	3
Do. at Branches	2,23,21,102	12	8	2,26,02,077	2	2
Rs.	8,47,93,723	11	4	8,69,71,501	7	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Valkyrien, 498 tons, Captain R. Edom, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 3,395 bales cotton, 750 cwts. galls, 100 cwts. horns, 141 cwts. coir yarn, and sundries.

The s. s. Trident, 1,165 tons, Captain W. Reed, sailed on Saturday last for Havre, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 9,616 bales cotton, 750 cwts. gingelly seed, 895 cwts. rape seed, 150 cwts. horns and sundries.

The s. s. Palestine, 2,128 tons, Captain J. Owens, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Noel Money, and two children, Mr. Webster Biss and child, and Captain S. Fenwick.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Africa, 1,217 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla.—Mr. Gopinath Succaram. For Beypore.—Captain Fraser, Miss Fraser, and Miss English. For different Ports.—Eighteen deck passengers.

The s. s. Bernard, 577 tons, Captain E Pontet, arrived in harbour on the 30th January from Liverpool (December 26th) calling at Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—7 boxes tin plates, 74 packages cotton piece goods, 150 kegs nails, 2,323 packages iron, 5,782 bundles hoop iron, 30 plates iron, 95 packages wine, 241 packages stout, 4 bales twist, 60 boxes soap, 50 barrels sulphate of copper, 4 cases glass plates, 21 cases wine and spirits, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The s. s. Palm, 1,379 tons, Captain G. Pearse, arrived in harbour on the 29th January from Liverpool (December 26th) calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—513 packages cotton piece goods, 13,430 packages iron, 73 bales twist, 20 bundles iron wire, 45 tons coals, 5,949 bundles iron hoops, 10 kegs steel iron, 20 casks ale, 200 kegs red lead, 261 packages soap, 12 cases iron safes, 4,800 boards, 154 barrels sulphate of copper, 100 barrels copperas, 3 packages wall paper, 500 barrels alum, and many other packages merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Palm (s)	Pearse	Liverpool, Dec 26.
30	Bernard (s)	Pontet	Liverpool, Dec 28.
	Glendower	Gruchy	Newcastle, Oct 28.
31	Oorum (s)	Baker	Cutch, Jan 28.
	Bengal (s)	North	Newcastle, Dec 26.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Palestine (s)	Owens	Liverpool.
	Trident (s)	Reed	Havre.
	Africa (s)	Hutcheson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Slive Donnard	Campbell	Rangoon.
	Hindostan	O'Brien	Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Arabia, Cobours, to Genoa, &c.
Barque Valkeyrin, Edom, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	James Service	Heath	Melbourne, Dec 1.
27	Lord Lyndhurst	Kanaiar	Liverpool, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Java (s)	------	------
	Hesmody	------	------
	Stockbridge	------	------
	Bates Family	------	------
27	Curlew (s)	------	------
	Rialto	------	------

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Abyssinia (s)	------	Port Blair.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 30.

From Liverpool.

Propontis s, 99 cases brandy, J C Bushby & Co.

From London.

White Adder, 23 packages white lead, C Mitchell & Co.
Goa s, 35 packages nails, Tyabjee Adomjee; 125 casks pale ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 3 cases cochineal, Ghellabhoy Howjee.
Bokhara s, 56 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s, 35 boxes vermouth, Jemsetjee Framjee.

From Trieste.

Juno s, 11 cases dye, Vinay & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January. 30

For Liverpool.

Kingston, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 122 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.
Bulwark, 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 235 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell, & Co.
Thibet s, 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Vixen s, 335½ cwts myrabollams, Nursey Kessowjee; 10 bales hides, A R Abadin; 40 bales wool, C Govindjee; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 100 bales cotton, R Bapoobhoy; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 22 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co; 130 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 50 bales wool, Davjee Govindjee.
Guy Mannering s, 22 bales skins, P H A C Meersaheb & Co; 135 cwts gall, A Essa; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 111 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 38 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee.
Atalanta s, 950 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Tiara s, 205 cwts bones, Joosub Latiff.
Aristocrat s, 225 cwts wet dates, J Moonsey; 200 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 155 bales cotton, Owen and Okell.

For London.

Thibet s, 5 bales hides, H S H Abdoola; 11 bales hides, A Ahmed; 6 bales hides, S Durvesh; 5 bales hides, K Peerbhoy; 4 bales hides and 7½ cwts ivory, S Futtaybhoy; 10 bundles ivory, J Peerbhoy; 2 cases shawls, Sir C Forbes & Co; 32½ cwts croton seed, Mooljee Gangjee; 10 cwts fishmaws and 4 cases fishmaws, M Allana; 15½ cwts M of P shell, J Lalljee; 6¼ cwts ivory, M Dayal.

For New York.

Pegasus, 535 cwts jute, N Kessowjee & Co; 250 cwts jute and 1,050 cwts hemp, D Poonjabhoy; 600 cwts rags, M Vithuldass.

For Odessa.

Juno s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

For Trieste.

Juno s, 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Hindostan s, 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Avoca s, 53 bales cotton and 31 cwts olibanum, S N Tolatee.

HIGH COURT.—1st February.

[Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.]
From the District Court of Ca war.
Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykoonta Bapoojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hearn.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

For Judgment.

214-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tharisbhoy Topun v Tarachund Ramchund—J. C. Cama.

Summary Suit.

38-75—Prescot and Winter—Bank of Bengal v Premchund Roychund—No appearance.

Long causes.

352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Husanjee and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.—Part heard.

765-73—A Framjee—Maneckjee Nusserwanjee v Nowroji Cursetjee—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

To be mentioned.

813-73—Crawford and Boevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Junah and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

Long cause.

502-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Pandcurinath Ramchunder and another v Tricumjee Weljee—Shamrao Pandurang.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—January 30.

Chalmer, Captain, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Mooltan.
Macpherson, Captain, Bengal 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, to rejoin, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Fraser, Captain, Madras Royal Engineers, on leave, to Neilgherries.
Lamb, Ins Vety Surg, Bombay Vety Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Renshaw, Major, Madras 16th Lancers, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Wilkins, Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 30th January 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Sappers and Miners—Lieut W Pitt, Rl Engrs, offg Doing Duty Officer, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Lieut Selby appointed Instructor in Army Signalling, dated 1st Jany 1875.

Lieut C L Young, Rl Engrs, to officiate as Doing Duty officer, vice Lieut Pitt and during such time as Lieut Henn may officiate as Adjt, dated 1st Jany 1875.

Surg R M Wall is transferred from general duty, Northern Division, to general duty, Poona, and will travel by Rail at the public expense.

Lieut Col Sir J Louis, Bart, Infantry, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

No 80 Corporal Robert McConnell, 66th Regt, is appointed Hospital Serjt, Deolalee Depot, and transferred to the unattached List.

No 1713 Corporal Francis Barrett (68th Foot) employed in the Barrack Dept, is promoted to Serjt, with effect from 24th Jany 1875, under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1862.

Serjt Maj Joseph Willis, Bombay Garrison, is transferred to the Mount Aboo Sanitarium.

The services of No 27 Private Henry Ingram, 83rd Regt, are placed at the disposal of the Commr of Police, Bombay.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Kirkee Station Order, dated 9th Jan 1875, directing Capt F C Nicolas, R A, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 8th inst, and during the absence of Capt Desborough on duty or until further orders.

41st Foot—Regtl Order, dated 11th Jan 1875, appointing Lieut F F Rudman, Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from 2nd October 1874.

Poona Horse—Regtl order, dated 15th Jan 1875, directing Capt Philips, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, Capt Erskine as 3rd Sqdn Officer, and Lieut. Hay as 1st Sqdn Subn, with effect from the 23rd Dec 1874, in succession to Capt Owen proceeded on medical certificate; Lieut. Hay performing the duties of 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his own, until the arrival of Capt Erskine.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Lieut Col C A Loch, 2nd in Comd, 1st Cavalry to proceed to Bombay, from 24th Jan to 10th Feb, 1875, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jany. 27.)

Mr William Vansittart Graham Tayler, Mag and Colr, of Puhna, is allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days, with effect from the 10th April 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr T E Dempster, Actg Extra Asst Comr, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to be an Asst Settlement Officer in that District.

Mr George Henry Atkinson, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of the Kendrapara Division of the Cuttack District, is allowed leave for one month, to enable him to attend the examination to be held in Calcutta in April next for High Proficiency in Hindustanee.

Mr Frederick William Joseph Rees, B A, Actg Mag and Colr, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act in the First grade of Mags and Colrs from the date on which he received charge of the Magistrate's office.

Mr William Benjamin Oldham, C S, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 1st March 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr Edward Grey is appointed, until further orders, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Patna.

Mr Thomas Frank Bignold, B A, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Gya, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Grey, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Edward Lance, Judge of Midnapore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 19th Feby next, preparatory to his retiring from the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr Loftus Richard Tottenham is appointed, until further orders, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore.

Mr Henry Cobbe Sutherland, M A, C S, on leave, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge, during the absence, on duty, of Mr Tottenham, or until further orders.

The services of Mr Ross Lowis Mangles, V C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr Edmond Elliot Lowis is appointed, until further orders, to act as Comr of the Chittagong Division.

Mr Edward Vesey Westmacott, B A, is appointed, until further orders, to act as Mag and Colr of Dinagepore.

Mr Edward George Glazier, Actg Mag and Colr, Rungpore, is allowed leave for nine weeks and six days.

Mr Alfred Corbyn Brett is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Rungpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr Glazier, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut F S Gwatkin, 73rd Regt, employed on famine relief operations, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, with effect from the 15th Jany 1875.

Mr Haldane Rattray, Depy Mag and Depy Colr, is appointed to be an Asst Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr Thomas Edward Coxhead, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah Division of the Purneah District.

Mr George Easton, Head Asst, Genl Dept, Bengal Secretariat, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Feby 1875.

Mr L C Fleury is appointed to act as Head Asst of the Genl Dept, Bengal Secretariat, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Easton, or until further orders.

In supercession of the orders of the 14th instant, Mr Frederick Jones, Supt of Survey, Midnapore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 20th Feby 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may make over charge of his office, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr Edward Richard Henry is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in East Tirhoot.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon F G Eldridge of his seat in the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr Herbert John Reynolds, C S, is, with the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl, appointed to be a member of the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Lieut-Col Herbert Raban, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days, with effect from the 28th Jany 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The Rev Charles Edward Wheeler is appointed to be Chaplain of Bankipore.

Mr Alfred Woodley Croft, M A, Actg Inspr of Schools, Eastern Bengal Circle is promoted to the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service from the date of Mr H L Beebee's death.

Mr H Osborne, Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Azimgurh, is allowed furlough for one year, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days.

Surgn Alfred John Wall, M B, is appointed as a member of the Committee appointed to investigate the effects of artificial respiration on animals subjected to snake-poisoning.

The services of Surgn J S Gunn, M D, of the Medical Dept, who was lately deputed in charge of convict to Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, with effect from the 29th Jany 1875, the date on which he reported his return at this office.

Mr J F Maxwell, Ex Engr, fourth grade, having returned from furlough to Europe on medical certificate, is posted to the First Calcutta Division as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

The services of Mr A Atkinson, Ex Engr, fourth grade, North Bhagulpore Special Division, who was deputed to Bengal for relief works, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt, N W Provinces, with effect from the 15th Jany 1875.

Mr E James, Asst Engr, first grade, attached to the Chumparun Special Division, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the East Tirhoot Special Division as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

Mr J A Price, Asst Engr, second grade, attached to the First Calcutta Division is allowed leave for three months, on medical certificate, in addition to that already granted to him.

Engineer Establishment.

Temporary.

From Supg Engr Third to Second Grade—Mr T S Isaac, Supg Engr, Western Circle, with effect from the 15th Dec 1874.

From Asst Engr First, to Exe Engr Fourth Grade—Mr J Patterson, Offg Exe Engr, Jessore District, with effect from the 6th Oct 1874.

Permanent.

From Asst Engr Second to First Grade—Mr T Beatty, Offg Ex Engr, Dinagepore and Maldah District, with effect from the 7th Jany 1875.

Mr J P Scotland, Asst Engr, second Grade, joined the Eastern Sone Division on the 14th instant.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By the Lieut.-Governor.
(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Jany. 30.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr G E Watson, Mag and Colr, Muttra, furlough to Europe for seven and a half months, with effect from the 1st March, 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Surgn G G MacLaren, Civil Surgn, Dehra Doon, three months' privilege leave.

Captain A T Fraser, R E, Offg Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and Lieut Col F Brine, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, respectively made over and received of the Jhansi Provincial Division on the 22nd Jany, 1875.

Capt A T Fraser, R E, Offg Ex Engr, 2nd grade, availed himself on the 23rd Jany of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification dated the 2nd Oct 1874.

The undermentioned officers joined their respective Divisions (noted below) on the dates specified :—

Mr W T Wilson, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, 14th Dec 1874.
Mr A Joyce, Bhongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, 15th Dec 1874.
Mr E A Carswell, Eastern Jumna Canal, 3rd Dec 1874.
Mr C Perrin, Aligarh Division, 3rd Dec 1874.
Mr R D Mills, Bulandshahr Division, 24th Dec 1874.
Mr H Marsh, 1st Division, Agra Canal, 14th Dec 1874.
Mr J Monckton, 2nd Division, Agra Canal, 14th Dec 1874.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Mails and Passengers from and to Bombay.
Latest Telegrams.
Heads of Intelligence.
General Summary.
General News—
The Gaekwar's Palace.
Sir Jung Bahadoor.
What the Mahrattas are saying about Baroda.
The Import duties on Yarns and Piece Goods.
Baroda affairs.
The City of Baroda and its sights.
The Gaekwar's State Papers.
Sir Lewis Pelly's attitude towards the Sirdars.
Bombay and Bombay Presidency—
Return to Bombay of H E the Governor from Kattywar.
Arrival in Bombay of Sir Jung Bahadoor, G C B.
The Ship on Fire.
The "Monster Meeting" at Poona.
The Municipal Corporation.
Exhibition and Cattle-Fair at Kundla.
Bengal and Central Provinces—
Calcutta.
Madras—
Fall of a Bridge on the G I P Railway.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
The Nizam's Dominions.
Miscellaneous—
A Word of Remonstrance with Sir John Malcolm's Ghost.
An Obvious Mistake.
"Rocks ahead in India."
The Festivities at Bhopal.
The Duffla Expedition.
Guns and Rifles.
Baroda affairs.
The Brahmin Maiden.
Topics of the Times—
General Duty Officers.
The Pay of Artillery and Engineer Majors in India.
The Sanitary State of India in 1873.
Charles Kingsley.
Official Gazettes—
Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Orders by the Commander-in Chief in India—North-West Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders.
Commercial—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—New Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—Bank of Madras—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts on Indian Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
Shipping—
Vessels in Bombay Harbour, Arrivals and Departures, and Freights. Calcutta: Arrivals and Departures. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
Domestic Occurrences—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Advertisements.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Military Letter.
Weekly Commercial Letters.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GABB—January 29th, at Bombay, Charles, the dearly loved son of Captain Gabb, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, aged 2 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1875.

Most of the preliminary arrangements for the trial of the Gaekwar are now completed. The Crown will be represented at Baroda by only two counsel, Mr. Scoble and Mr. Inverarity; while the Gaekwar will be defended by Sergeant Ballantine, Mr. Woodroffe of the Calcutta Bar, and Mr. Branson of the Bombay Bar. Several other barristers have been spoken of as likely to receive briefs on one side or the other; but it is now certain that only the five counsel we have named will have the honour to be engaged in what promises to take rank as one of the most remarkable of State trials. Nor is there, we believe, the slightest ground for the rumour that Sir Salar Jung, or any other native statesman in active political employment under a native prince, will be nominated a member of the Commission of Inquiry. The rumour in question was probably only put forward as "a feeler." The report that the Commission will hold their inquiry by virtue of a Royal warrant may have a better foundation; that is to say, it may have been thought desirable, in order to prevent wrangling among counsel as to the authority of the Court, to have the Commission appointed by the Queen herself; but it may be presumed that there exists no intention of contesting the Viceroy's right, as the representative of the Paramount Power in India, to inquire into the truth of charges affecting the loyalty of native princes living under the protection of that Power, and this right of inquiry he may, when he cannot himself be present, fairly delegate to others in whom he has confidence. A house in Baroda Camp has been set apart for the trial, but we believe the solicitors for the defence have complained that the accommodation provided in this house is insufficient. The line must, however, be drawn somewhere; and, of course, care will be taken to provide room for all the Gaekwar's friends who have a right to be present. Mr. Cleveland, the Crown solicitor, went to Baroda again yesterday morning, accompanied by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Souter, to see to this and other matters, take some more depositions, and have the whole case for the prosecution in readiness to be brought forward on the 18th instant, the day fixed by the Government of India for the commencement of the inquiry.

Two causes may, however, delay the trial, one for a few days, and the other indefinitely. The solicitors for the defence have applied for a postponement till the 22nd; and, although this request has been refused by Sir Lewis Pelly, they have renewed it to the Government of India. It is not that the case is a difficult one; for the evidence is simple, and, though there are numerous counts in the indictment, they may all be summed up in the two charges, that the Gaekwar bribed servants at the Residency to play the spy on Colonel Phayre, and that he instigated some amongst them, in complicity with persons outside, to give the Colonel poison. But the mail steamer which carries Serjeant Ballantine and his fortunes is not due in Bombay till the evening of the 18th instant, and Messrs. Jefferson and Payne are naturally anxious that their champion should have a few days' rest on shore to get himself into condition and become acclimatized as it were before he puts in an appearance at Baroda. But the Crown has already waited a long time, and there is no need for the learned Serjeant to be present at the opening of the trial. His opportunity will come afterwards. The other possible cause of delay is far more important. We publish this morning a telegram from Baroda stating that Damodhur Punt has made a full confession. This man, Damodhur Punt, was called the Gaekwar's private secretary, and he really held the office of His Highness's chief confidant and prime minister in planning and accomplishing such works of pleasure or iniquity as were most agreeable to his master's disposition. At the time of writing, we do not know the nature of the confession made, though we have been assured officially that it is "very important;" and Damodhur Punt may either have accused the Gaekwar, or tried to exculpate him by taking upon himself the whole blame of the plot to murder Colonel Phayre. It is, however, most likely that he has endeavoured to save his own precious skin by betraying his master. The worst of the Roman Emperors generally met their fate through the treachery of some beloved mistress or favourite eunuch; and the sort of human nature fostered in the atmosphere of a corrupt and shameless Court is probably much the same at Baroda to-day as it was at Rome during the most infamous times of the Empire. But in any case, now that the prime mover in the plot has turned Queen's evidence, we imagine that, to use an expressive phrase, "the game is up." We shall not be surprised to hear to-day that the Gaekwar has followed suit by making a full confession and throwing himself on the mercy of the British Government. It would be by far the most sensible thing he could do, but perhaps that is the very reason why he will not do it. The Government would, we are convinced, feel it such a relief to have the necessity for a State trial which will agitate the whole country done away with, that it would be inclined to treat Mulharrao with great leniency; and nobody would be disappointed by such an anticlimax as the abandonment of the trial but the lawyers and the newspapers.

Such an unexpected result of what may be styled the criminal proceedings would at once bring into greater prominence the question what is to be done with the Gaekwar's country. We observe that Sir Lewis Pelly keeps on repeating, in the royal speeches he makes to all sorts of people at Baroda, the assurance that the Government of India does not contemplate annexation, and he has been so happy as to receive from Mr. Prembhai Hemabhai, a British subject of Ahmedabad, the consoling reply that he believes him. Sir Lewis seems to have no fear that other people may think he "doth protest too much." It was certainly beneath his dignity as Governor-General's Agent to tell the soucars whom he addressed the other day that they might look for the speedy re-establishment of a native administration, as if trade could not be carried on securely under the protection of the British Government. Nor can the frequent interviews Sir Lewis has had with the Sirdars be said to have been productive of much good. The example made of the unfortunate Pandrey, who was ill-advised enough to speak his mind at one meeting, has, no doubt, had the effect of inspiring the Sirdars with a wholesome awe of the English dictator who has taken the Gaekwar's place; and it is not likely that any more of them will do as the Pandrey did. But their silent and constrained acquiescence in the present state of things cannot be construed into a hearty acceptance of the Viceroy's Proclamation, and we have already shown, from the language used by the native Press, that all the promises made by the Viceroy himself and Sir Lewis Pelly about letting Baroda remain a purely native State must fail to give satisfaction to the very people they are meant to conciliate. And naturally so. It would be an impertinence to talk of the honesty of the Viceroy's intentions—Lord Northbrook is even painfully conscientious in his dealings with native States—but Providence itself cannot make black white or two and two five, and the Government of India would be more than human, it would be more than divine, if it could reconcile its own imperial policy with what native agitators mean by the policy of non intervention. What is the *raison dêtre* of English interference in the management of the affairs of any native State? Simply the obligation of the Paramount Power, which has made itself responsible for the peace of the Peninsula to guard against having that peace endangered by the flagrant misgovernment of any of the petty States ruled by native Princes. But, the necessity for such interference in notorious cases being once granted, it follows that the Paramount Power must be justified in taking precautions to secure that the orderly and decent government it introduces shall not be rudely disturbed again? It is obvious that in some instances there may be no way of attaining this end except by annexation. The present Government of India, however, sets its face sternly against annexation, and declares that, no matter how abominable may have been the misgovernment which provoked interference, it will put the people back under the rule of a native prince again. Clearly, such a pitiful half-and-half policy cannot inspire native princes with a righteous dread of doing wrong. Annexation is the only punishment they fear; and we have no guarantee that a constant succession of Mulharraos will not run riot in Guzerat so long as they know that, although the Paramount Power may occasionally depose them, it will always keep their family on the throne. But the Government of India, of course, means to keep future Mulharraos in check by means of an Anglicized administration; at least, if it does not mean this, it had no right to interfere at all. The country will be taken under British management for a time, and then given back to a prince who will be kept in leading strings. This, we take it, is a fair interpretation of the now well-known phrase about restoring a native administration at Baroda. But the native Press has already fastened on this phrase as having quite a different meaning, and as pledging the British Government to restore Baroda to its old condition under a new Gaekwar as soon as Mulharrao's fate has been settled. The Government, in fact, and the new Mahratta Press Confederacy mean two quite different things when they talk of a native administration; and hence we infer that the policy of the Proclamation must be a failure, because, as soon as it is seen that the Government intends not to let Baroda go out of its hands again in a hurry, there will be a loud outcry raised here and at home about breach of faith. The new policy, in short, has all the political dangers of annexation without any of the compensating advantages to the people or the British Government.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

We learn from Nassick, that on the 25th instant the Collector of the district, Mr. Erskine, laid the corner stone of the Kapurthalla Dharamshalla before a large gathering of both European and Native residents. This building is one of the three works which form the memorial erected by the present Raja to the memory of his father who died *en route* to England in 1870, the other two being a fountain and Ghat, or pavement in the bed of the river. About forty thousand rupees will be the total cost of all, and the people of Nassick may well, we believe, be congratulated on the addition thus made to the picturesque appearance of the river. The whole of the works are being carried out by the Local Funds Engineer, who is responsible for the design of the Serai, while Mr. Kipling of the School of Art designed the fountain, and did all the marble portion of the carving, the coarser carving in blue stone being the handiwork of artizans locally obtained. The ceremony was looked upon with much interest by all assembled, being the first of the kind ever known in Nassick. A copy of each of the Bombay papers and a copy of a local paper called the *Nassick Vrit*, together with a number of current coins, were put into a large glass stoppered bottle, and placed in a cavity under the stone, where we presume they are likely to remain until the decay of time reveals to a distant posterity what was witnessed by the good people of Nassick on Monday last. A water works scheme, a drainage scheme, a High School, and a Dispensary are a few of the remaining wants of Nassick, and we trust that it will not be long before Mr. Erskine may have the pleasing satisfaction of inaugurating them as he has done the Kapurthalla works.

THE CHEETAH HUNT.

(From our special correspondent.)

BARODA, 28th January.

A large gathering of the *elite* of Baroda assembled at the Residency soon after daylight this morning, where, thanks to the hospitality of Sir Lewis Pelly, a number of carriages were waiting to convey his guests to His Highness the Gaekwar's deer preserves to enjoy a day of truly Oriental sport with hunting cheetas. The preserves are about two miles and a half beyond the Palace of "Makenpoora," a splendid edifice built by the late Gaekwar Khunderao—Mulharao's brother. The Palace stands on a plain in a commanding position and is pretty well surrounded by picturesque groups and park like patches of fine old forest trees. The Palace Gardens are very extensive and laid out with unusually good taste, and look very pretty from the upper story of the Palace, notwithstanding the evident neglect that has been shown them by the [illegible]sent Gaekwar. The Palace is fur[illegible]d in a very chaste manner with Japanese[illegible]glish, and Indian carved furniture and go[illegible] lamps resplendent with many thousands [illegible]tres. Four thousand candles can be burne[illegible]he same time in this magnificent building, and the effect must be dazzling and grand. The walls are here and there hung with inferior portraits of native production, of many of the Gaekwar's relatives. The shooting box near the deer park can be seen from this Palace about two and a half miles distant. The roads there are very rude and irregular, causing much jolting and a crucial strain on the springs of every vehicle. None however came to grief. The shoooting box is a fine large building built also by Khunderao the late Gaekwar. On our arrival there the eight hunting leopards were all drawn up and ready, with a large number of spring carts drawn by large Guzerat bullocks. Each cart was allotted to two guests, and a line of procession was formed, and off the party started over ravines and nullahs, rough ground and smooth, until game was seen. The first buck selected was a fine old fellow who conscious of his speed coolly remained until the cart upon which perched the hooded leopard got close up to him, when he bounded off. The hood was withdrawn for the cheeta simultaneously, who nimbly glided off the gharry, and after crouching towards the fleeing antelope for a few strides bounded forward at a terrific pace, gaining upon the terrified buck at each stride until the pursuer and pursued seemed literally to fly. The superior speed of the leopard, his wonderful bounds and enormous stride, showed clearly how unequal was the contest, and, with a spurt of a few tremendous bounds, the cheeta struck the buck on the haunch, threw him over, pinned him down, and then seized him by the throat, never once losing his hold until his keeper gralloched the game and coaxed him away to a ladleful of blood collected for him from the dripping buck. Seven large bucks and a few smaller bucks and does were killed in this manner, when the party returned to the hunting box to partake of breakfast and a rest before returning to camp.

The game was brought in and laid on the lawn in front of the house, and we observed a gentleman there admiring the show of dead game, but he could get no one to answer him his questions as to whether certain small animals (one with tips of horns appearing) were *male bucks* or *female bucks*. The one that seemed to puzzle him most was a very young buck with only the tips of his horns apparent. The following is a list of those who attended the hunt :—Eustace Smith, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Smith; Captain Morse 9th N. I., and Mrs. Morse; Colonel Herbert, 7th Royal Fusiliers; Surgeon Major Boustead, 9th Regt.; Captain Desborough R. A.; Colonel Hanson, 9th Regt.; Lieut. Addison, R. A.; Rev. A. G. Cane; Dr. Pratt; Captain Colvill, 7th Fusiliers; Captain Jackson; Captain Birch, 9th Regt.; Dr. Lamb; Lieut. Ray, 3rd Light Cavalry, and a few others.

THE GAEKWAR'S DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "J." speaks of the doubtful wisdom of the advisers of the Gaekwar in sending to England for Serjeant Ballantine when there were so many able barristers in Bombay, and that, if they did want a lawyer from home, they might have got a better man; and he mentions Mr. Isaac Butt. "J." admits that the Serjeant is a master of the subtleties of cross-examination, but that he is not an orator, while, he says, Mr. Butt is a great orator and a cross-examiner as well. I think "J." forgets the composition of the tribunal before which the case will be heard. The Commissioners will be men not likely to be influenced to any great degree by oratory. The enquiry, too, will be limited to the investigation of specific charges; and it is questionable whether an orator full of the wrongs of "Ould Ireland" is the best sort of advocate required. Indeed, some may think that style of oratory will do more harm than good. Of the two a subtle cross-examiner and critic of evidence will probably be the best. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine is not without eloquence, and he has a wonderful amount of tact and is at all times an effective speaker. As for Bombay barristers, the Serjeant will have their assistance.

Independently of the merits of the two advocates, there really was not the slightest chance of Mr. Butt leaving England. Parliament meets on the 1st proximo, and as the leader of the Home Rulers Mr. Butt is compelled to be in his place. It is easy to criticise the selection of an advocate, but outsiders are not always aware of either the circumstances which control the selection, or the limited time in which it has to be made.—Yours, &c.,

NOT AN OLD BOMBAY BARRISTER.
30th January.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your article of to-day on Section 134 of the Land Revenue Bill concludes with the query, "What reason can there be for depriving the "Civil Courts of the power of apportioning, in "each case that may arise, the respective rights "of landlord and tenant?" Permit me, therefore, to point out that the Section in no way whatever interferes with the power of the Courts. What it does, is to give the Courts one broad principle on which to decide in a certain class of cases between landlord and tenant, and the fact that the Chief Justice and two Judges of the High Court fully approve of this principle is sufficient evidence of its justice, and of the necessity which exists for laying it down. At present the Courts have no distinct rule of law to guide them in cases of the kind; and it is therefore the obvious duty of the Legislature to provide it. The Section in question is of a two-fold character. First, it lays down that the status of a ryot is, as regards his proprietary right, in no way altered, either for the better or for the worse, by the transfer of a village to an inamdar. In other words, following a well-known rule of law, that a person cannot give away more than his own right, title, and interest in a property, the ryot will be left in precisely the same footing as he was in before Government alienated the village. A mirasdar will be a mirasdar still, and an ooprec an ooprec still. But—and this is the most important point—if the origin of the ryot's tenure is lost in obscurity and there is no evidence of an agreement or intended agreement between himself or his forefathers and the inamdar, as to the terms of the tenancy, then the presumption as to proprietary right will be in favour of the person in actual physical possession of the land. This will protect from eviction the large mass of 'kadeem ryots' and 'wattundar kools,' with ancestral properties in inam villages, whose tenure is as ancient as that of mirasdars in Government villages, and whose grandfathers may have cultivated their holding long anterior to the inamdar's coming to the village at all. But the Section distinctly does not prevent the inamdar from imposing on such holdings whatever rent the custom of the country allows, the amount of which is a question solely for the Courts to decide. Mr. Chapman has left Bombay to-day, so, having the advantage of knowing intimately his views on this subject, I am induced to write to you this letter. To my knowledge there is no man in the Presidency more opposed than he is to interference on the part of the Legislature in the numerous complex relations between landlord and tenant. But what he does say is, that Government are bound to declare that no existing rights are diminished, because Government have transferred the revenue of a particular village to an inamdar; and while he maintains on the one hand that an inamdar has not, and shall not, have power to evict a cultivator whom he cannot prove to be a tenant-at-will, on the other hand, the inamdar's rights over tenants-at-will proper are not meddled with, and he may, within the custom of the country, enhance as much as he likes the rents payable even by the most ancient peasants in the village. The Bill cannot, therefore, be held, as you say, to reduce inamdars to the "condition of mere collectors of revenue."

As regards your other remarks, I know that Mr. Chapman cordially concurs with Sir William Harcourt as to the impolicy of attempting to codify the common law, and he would oppose all endeavours to curb its elasticity and fetter the discretion of the Courts in deciding cases as they arise. But the Land Revenue Bill is almost entirely limited to codifying the law relating to executive administration and procedure. At the same time, as an Act has to be passed, which like the old Regulations must deal with some of the relations between superior and inferior holders, it is thought a great pity to lose the opportunity of lying down the broad principles I have adverted to above. And it is clearly far better to deal with the matter now in times of quiet, and before the inamdars have extensively abused their position, than to let the evil work gradually to a head, and finally be forced to face the question after violent class animosity has been roused, and when there will be much more difficulty in dealing with it than there is at present.—I have, &c.,

J.

30th January.

. Our comments on the Bill were suggested to a great extent rather by the speeches made in the debate than by the actual words of the Section referred to by our correspondent. It was the Governor of Bombay himself who asked if the declaratory enactment "would not have the effect of preventing Courts of Law from doing what they now do"; and Colonel Anderson indicated clearly enough the way in which revenue officers would be disposed to use the power now reserved to Courts of Law when he said :—"Cultivators in inam villages have frequently rights far antecedent even to those of inamdars to receive the revenues from them. As Government would reject no ryot who paid the revenue due from him, which is, in fact, the sole condition on which he holds the lands, so the inamdar, *whose right is strictly confined to the right of receiving the Government revenues*, can have no right to eject, except under the same circumstances. A clear definition of the rights of each party in this case will be of immense benefit to a very large portion of the ryot population, for on the average it may be said that at least one-tenth of the villages of the Deccan and Sind are held by inamdars." Have His Excellency and Colonel Anderson quite misunderstood the purpose and scope of the Bill? We cannot think so, for the evident intention of Section 134 is to bind the Courts by a rule of law establishing a presumption in favour of the tenant in all cases in which a zealous revenue officer with an enthusiastic hatred of middlemen could see a chance of asserting a favourite theory. Our own sympathies are entirely with the ryots; but we contend that a foreign Government like that of the English in India cannot afford to imperil its existence by fanciful legislation based upon theories regarding property in land which may serve to amuse speculative philosophers in Europe; and that it must be particularly careful to respect all rights of property, whether belonging to landlord or tenant, unless it desires to commit political suicide. No doubt, it would be convenient to the Judges to have a broad rule of law laid down which would save them the trouble and responsibility of investigating each particular case and deciding it upon its merits; but we doubt if such a rule would give equal satisfaction to holders of landed property throughout the Presidency.—Ed. *B. G.*

THE GAEKWAR'S PALACE.

(By our special correspondent.)

I do not mind confessing that I have hitherto shirked attempting to describe the Gaekwar's Palace, because I felt convinced that the attempt could not be successful, nor even satisfactory. Strange as its outside appearance is made by the mass of green and red paint with which its verandahs, walls, windows, and supporting brackets are covered, its interior is very much more extraordinary. The Princes of the northern part of this Presidency have long enjoyed a reputation for the possession of peculiar tastes. More than two hundred years ago Butler in his Hudibras mentions that

> "The Prince of Cambay's daily food
> Is asp, and basilisk, and toad;"

and readers of Anderson's "English in Western India" will remember the allusion made by him to a Guzerat ruler named Machamuth (probably the ancestor of some of the present Gaekwar's Highlanders), *alias* Mahmood Begarra, whose ferocity was said to be incredible. The appearance of this gentleman, it seems, was sufficient to justify a spectator's worst apprehensions; "a long beard fell down to his waist, and his moustachios were of such prodigious length that he fastened them over his head like a lady's hair. Deadly poisons were his ordinary food. He was continually masticating betel, and, when sitting in justice, condemned criminals to death by the simple process of squirting the juice at them—a sentence which was executed within half an hour." It is further affirmed of this Bluebeard that he maintained between three and four thousand women in his seraglio, "and the one upon whom he bestowed his favours was certain to be found dead in the morning." Now, according to the theory of the fitness of things, Machamuth must have had a suspicious-looking house favourable for the execution of mysterious deeds of darkness; and if you concede me this much, you need not refuse to agree with me that his Palace may have been such a one as Mulharrao has lately involuntarily vacated for a residence in Camp.

The Palace is very large, being three stories high in the centre, and an additional story high at each end, and its length is about 150 yards. I have never heard how many rooms are contained within these limits; but I should say they might be counted by thousands. I very much doubt if Mulharrao himself knew how many apartments his Palace contained; and at all events, I am sure that the task of remembering the number would have been too great for so weak-minded a Prince. So far as I could judge, there is not a single place in the Palace worthy to be dignified by the appellation of "apartment," all the rooms being more like cellars than rooms in the residence of a prince. Many have no windows whatever, the only light capable of entering being that which the doorway may admit. The passages to some of these rooms are about two feet wide, and as dark as a grove in Cimmeria, or the passage to a coal cellar in the dismal regions of Pluto. I do not suppose that the architect who built the Palace had any preconceived idea of the plan of the building, but simply built a large oblong shell of brick and wood, and filled it up afterwards with rooms and passages in the best way he could. He has succeeded admirably in constructing a place in which "all the world and his wife" might play at hide-and-seek, or in which even a cat would lose its way. At one end of the Palace the main entrance is situated. This is a doorway about three feet wide, leading to a stair of bare wood, bounded by shiny, greasy, dirty walls. On reaching the landing, we turn to the right, and are in a long narrow room filled with lamps covered with red cloth, and pillars on each side, which are also covered by coarse red cloth. On the side facing the road there are one or two windows, and in the passages formed by the pillars a collection of common German prints is hung. That the light of day is not expected to be of much assistance in the room may be guessed from the large number of lamps, one being suspended between each pair of pillars, while in the body of the room five large candelabra with many lustres are suspended from the roof. The floor is only partially carpeted, so that in parts of it the original baked mud flooring is plainly discernible. Yet this dark strip of space is the Throne Room, and yonder at the further end is the gadee or throne itself, with natives sitting on the ground beside it nursing swords between their legs. The gadee is not at all like the conventional chair of State, it being simply a large thick mattress covered with a sheet of gold cloth, upon which when the Gaekwar holds an audience he sits cross-legged. The natives watching it are the Sirdars, who the other day expressed to Sir Lewis Pelly such an extreme anxiety to be vested with that responsibility. Leaving the throne room through a small door on the left hand side, we find ourselves on an extremely narrow verandah which encircles a small square well which occupies the centre of the Palace from top to bottom. Above we see similar verandahs and a number of natives looking over the railings. Beneath are a number of Arab and other soldiers keeping watch over several things, among them a sacred flag which is hung across the well on occasions of high festival. On the opposite side, are a number of closed stanchioned windows, which guard the Jewel Room, or Jemdarkhana. Moving to the right there are rooms which look like dungeons and are guarded by sentries. At the end of the verandah we enter a little close smelling room which would be dark were it not for the light of some wicks thrown in a salver of oil—a light which, we are told, is never allowed to be extinguished, so that it to some extent resembles the holy fire of the Parsees. Here in a corner on the left is a door—the outer entrance to the jewel room. After some delay an elderly Mahratta makes his appearance and opens the lock, and we enter a room which is as black as night and terribly stale-smelling. One of the grated windows facing the well is thrown open, and by the little light thus obtained we perceive a number of shelves which are loaded with the State archives. Another ponderous black door being unbarred, we enter a dark room—the jewel room. While a window is being opened, we prepare to be surprised with the flash of a thousand jewels, but are rather disappointed to find only a number of iron-clamped chests of drawers ranged round the room. But these drawers contain the State jewellery, worth three million pounds sterling, report says, and on the custodian pulling out one of the deep drawers in a central chest, and producing enormous morocco-covered cases, which are opened tenderly, we have no need to be longer disappointed, for a sight of a novel description meets our eyes. Here in one case lies displayed a breast piece composed of chains of diamonds numbering seventy-nine in all. All the diamonds are beautiful, but there are three in the pendent of ten which are conspicuously so, while one at least deserves to be called magnificent. This particular one occupies the centre of the pendent, and is, I believe, known as the Star of the South. It is nearly as large as a rupee, and its brilliance would, if you were inclined to be more poetical than covetous, remind you of nothing so much as a mass of Indian sunlight gathered from the haunts the sun beats upon with greatest intensity and compressed into the sparkling block before us. If Venus were to change places with the diamond, perhaps the world would not be conscious of the difference. If the sun wanted an ornament and wore the Star of the South, the gem would not be lost amid the effulgence of the planet, but would have a conspicuous lustre of its own. If the moon—— But enough! The diamond cannot be described, so there is no use attempting to do so even with illustrations borrowed from the glorious firmament. I doubt whether your most enthusiastic lover would not confess that, after all, his Lesbia's eyes would have "to pale their ineffectual fire" before the radiant Star of the South; and of this we may be sure that if asked whether he would prefer his Lesbia to wear a pair of diamonds like this in her face instead of her own eyes, he would choose the former—such is the selfishness of human nature, Sir. This diamond cost Khunderao £90,000, and, like all great diamonds, has a history, though not such an interesting one, perhaps, as the Sancy diamond, which, you will remember, was found in the body of a servant of Baron de Sancy who had been deputed to carry it as a present to the King of France, but, being attacked by robbers on the way, swallowed it in order to baffle their attempts to find it. According to Harry Emmanuel, one of our standard authorities on the history of great diamonds, the Star of the South was found in 1853 at Bogagem, in the Province of Minas Geraes, by a negro. When rough it weighed 254½ carats, but since the cutting it weighs only 125 carats. It is of an oval form, and was cut by, and was, before it found its way to India and tempted the Gaekwar, the property of Mr. Coster, of Amsterdam. It is not perfectly white and pure; but, nevertheless, it is reckoned one of the finest large diamonds in the world. The large oblong diamond fixed above the Star is flat, and possesses nothing like the purity and brilliancy of its great rival. It cost £300,000. The whole breastpiece of diamonds cost over half a million sterling, and is one of the most beautiful necklaces of that description extant. When we have finished admiring the Star of the South and its seventy-eight multi-radiant companions, we are shown a necklace composed of a number of chains of pearls, each of remarkable size and purity. This necklace is valued at £50,000. I have been told that pearls do not retain their beauty for more than fifty years, and I could not help thinking it a pity that fate would not permit such a thing of beauty as this necklace to remain a joy for ever. Drawer after drawer is opened, and case after case of jewels displayed, until the miserable dungeon seems to begin to look radiant. Rings with stones in them large enough to stretch across three of your fingers; necklaces of diamonds, mostly flat and dull-looking, with pear-shaped emerald drops; nose-rings of pearls and emeralds; earrings of wheels of diamonds, and chains of gold; these and similar curiosities are displayed in succession before our delighted eyes, until we are sated with sights, and leave the old Mahratta, who has watched the goings out and comings in of the jewels for twenty or thirty years, to put the cases back into the drawers and bar and double bar the doors and windows of the dungeons which compose the Jewelkhana. Whither now? We retrace our steps to a corner of the verandah and enter a tunnel barely wide enough to admit a full grown man. This is a staircase leading to the second story of the Palace, and up it we slowly and laboriously ascend, feeling our way along the smooth stone walls. After much scrambling we emerge upon a balcony which overlooks the street. Here, at our side, with dirty servants sleeping around it, is a curious old eight-day clock, whose dial, besides showing the days of the month in Marathi characters, shows also that it was made forty-three years ago by a native of Bhooj. At the left hand side of the terrace there are several large cages containing peafowl, which seem to be unhappy enough at being compelled to droop idly over sticks tails which would doubtless make a brave show if they were unfolded in the sunlight. Squirrels running over the place appear to be on very good terms with the miserable peacocks. At the other end of the terrace, and up a few steps, we come to a series of rooms each like a ship's cabin. The panels are yellow, with streaks of white, and the absence of windows of any description completes the nautical resemblance. These are the Gaekwar's business offices. Outside of them is a narrow passage, overlooking the balcony, and at one end of it, on a deal box covered by a red cushion, the Gaekwar, we are told, was wont to sit cross-legged and listen to the petitions of people who were bold enough to make any. The walls are covered with paintings in a very juvenile style of Hindoo art. The flowerpots and trees contained in some of them are wonderful to behold, and one we see attempts to represent a scene which used to be common in Baroda during the saturnalia of the Hoolie festival—namely, the besprinkling of certain women with red powder, fired out of small cannon mounted on the backs of elephants. By a staircase about two feet wide, and guarded from the terrace beneath by a rough unpainted wooden railing, we reach the apartments of the Ranee Mahalsabaee. Such strange places! Here is one room, about twelve feet square, almost choked up with ornaments and furniture of a varied and curious description. The walls are covered by mirrors; the roof is almost hidden by candelabra; the floor you can scarcely move on for tables, some plain blackwood, some ormolu, some papier-mache, and all laden with articles of one kind or another. In this small room there is a collection of clocks, from the railway timepiece to the latest horological curiosities, the lamp clock and clocks with an invisible pendulum movement; of lamps, from plain tumbler "butties" to beautiful crystal candelabra, in which gracefully-shaped frosted female figures hold the candles; of inkstands, brass, wooden, golden, and silvern; of looking-glasses, plain or with blue edges; of vases; wooden, bronze, and marble models; of photographs, from the Gaekwar's to that of a well-known Bombay auctioneer—a collection, I say, of all those miscellaneous articles which would delight the heart of any curiosity-hunter. There are two Lilliputian rooms—crushed into one of which are two magnificent pier-glasses, mirrors of various kinds, and a large couch covered with yellow silk—adjoining this apartment; but it would be impossible to give you any idea of the way in which abundant wealth without taste is displayed in the small apartments devoted to the enshrinement of Mulharrao's first wife. Descending the steps again to the terrace, we find one side of it hidden by chicks, which guard from vulgar eyes the charms of the Gaekwar's ladies, and through which they may have the satisfaction of seeing the Palace devoted to the Ranee Luxmeebaee on the other side of the street. Ascending a wooden stair, or ladder, we reach a terrace on which the Gaekwar's bedroom and dispensary are situated. I have already given you some idea of the dispensary or dowakhana. Above the entrance a number of gourds are suspended from which some efficacious medicine is said to be distilled by the old woman who is the Gaekwar's apothecary. Inside the attention is arrested by a number of articles which are not to be found in English dispensaries. Here in one corner are large earthen jars with Hindoo gods painted upon them; here, again, on the floor are some dirty glass jars and tin cans with paper stoppers; and in another place there are pyramidal bottles containing—what, do you think?—why, extract of hens, which, for some reason or other, the Gaekwar considers to be a very specific cure for certain maladies. Indeed, while I was in the Palace, a message came from the Gaekwar to the old woman to send him a quantity of this extract of hens, as he required it urgently. She prepares this and some other wonderful extracts from fowls by boiling down the latter parts of them, and bottling the juice; and that domestic fowls are not the only animals which are indented upon for curatives is illustrated by the fact that overhead are hanging the heads of some toucans, certain essential parts of which have been boiled down into an extract which the people of Baroda believe to be singularly useful for the cure in women of puerperal fever! Is there anything in all this from which modern medical science may obtain a useful hint? The dispensary holds many cupboards and chests containing, so far as I can see, only parched gram, peppermint lozenges, and preserved plums. Above the dispensary is the distilling room, where the old woman procures her essences. Here there are fires, boilers, and distilling pipes; and in one little room adjoining, on the floor of which are lying several large silver pots, which are used for the preparation of some peculiarly valuable essence, there are numerous jars full of sherbets, prepared from roses, pummeloes, and various other fruits and flowers. Now we return to the Gaekwar's bedroom, a small place, the centre of which is occupied by a charpoy with a gold rim, upon which, I suppose, his Highness used to perform the honor of sleeping. In one dark corner there is a large mirror, and on the walls there are several portraits of the Maharajah, from which the artist has managed to remove the Gaekwar's squint, and at least one photograph of Colonel Barr, a former Resident in Baroda. There are no less than six clocks of various shapes and sizes in this confined space. Entering a room adjoining the bedroom, and which looks out into the well aforementioned, we may well be horrified, the walls being covered with the most obscene pictures it could enter into the mind of man to conceive, and plaster casts of the same nature as the pictures being stuck here and there under glass covers. There is a bed in the centre with mirrors at the foot, and top, and at the sides. This room must have been the scene of many a wild debauch, as I have been told that it was often the Gaekwar's pleasure to have each immoral picture *acted* before him. I have also been told that under Mulharrao's *regime* not a poor man in the city could be assured of his wife's or his daughter's honour for an hour; for the Gaekwar had but to see to covet, and many of his Prime Ministers and Prime this or that were nothing more nor less than zealous panders. Leaving this chamber of horrors, we come upon a little verandah, and enter another room which Mulharrao used to use as a lounging room. It is about eighteen feet long and eight broad, and its contents are a couch, a thermantidote, an organ, five chandeliers, and a number of small lamps, and some clocks; the walls are painted ochre, and two carved pillars at one end bright blue. A door leads into a balcony upon which State dinners are sometimes given, and in one corner is a heap of dirty iron pots and the Gaekwar's bathroom. From this bathroom a staircase descends down the whole length of the back of the Palace, and this, I believe, was used by those people who, it is alleged, were employed to poison Colonel Phayre.

I need not go on. I have indicated the principal features of the Palace, and I feel that it would be impossible to describe the numerous rooms which form the courts of justice, the treasury department, or the private places used by the Gaekwar or the ladies of the Court. Nothing but a personal inspection could make any of your readers realise the strange combination of tags of civilisation and barbarism which jostle side by side throughout the whole of the Gaekwar's gigantic honey-combed Palace. I had intended to describe the grand treasury on the ground-floor, in which only Rs. 2,000 were found after the Gaekwar's arrest; but I need say no more than that it looks like a dungeon of a mediæval type, and that the only picturesque feature about it are the groups of Arabs, whose powder horns and matchlocks are hung upon the walls surrounding the well, and who sit on the ground smoking, and discussing the state of affairs in Baroda.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

FULL CONFESSION BY DAMODHUR PUNT.—SIR LEWIS PELLY AND THE ROYAL LADIES.—PANDRY'S APOLOGY.

BARODA, 30TH JANUARY.

Damodhur Punt is making a full confession.

Sir Lewis Pelly called on the ladies of the royal family and the head Hindu Sirdars to-day.

The Sirdars spontaneously sent Pandry to the Residency to make formal apology.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMODHUR PUNT'S CONFESSION.

BARODA, 31ST JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Damodhur Punt's confession is very important.

[REUTER'S INDIAN TELEGRAM.]

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 30TH JANUARY.

At next Tuesday's meeting of the Legislative Council Mr. Ellis will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to salt in the presidency and Fort St. George. This measure will probably have somewhat the same object as the Bombay Salt Bill, and may likely affect the customs frontier of the Madras Presidency.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

A Begum of Delhi has arrived on a visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LOCK-OUT IN WALES.

LONDON, 30TH JANUARY.

There will be a lockout in South Wales on Monday next of 120,000 men.

OBITUARY.—Lord St. Leonards.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 30TH JANUARY.

The National Assembly have adopted the first Article of the Constitutional Bill creating a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate, but have rejected by 359 against 335 votes an amendment implying a definitive constitutional Republic.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 29TH JAN.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	74,000	bales.
" " " Surats	15,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	85,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	770 000	"
" " Surats	168,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	129,000	"

Surats have been freely offered during the week but there has been less demand.

LONDON, 29TH JAN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull.
The London Cotton Market has been very flat.

Fair Dholleras	$5\frac{1}{4}$
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
$8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	$92\frac{3}{8}$
5 " French Rente 1872	$100\frac{1}{2}$
Bar Silver	$57\frac{1}{4}$

Arrival Emblehope.
Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Parana.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SIR JUNG BAHADOOR.

THE departure of Sir Jung Bahadoor from Bombay this morning has unexpectedly been prevented by a serious accident which occurred to him last evening. A little after 6 P.M. His Excellency left Tank Villa on horseback, accompanied by two of his sons, to visit the Lakshmi temple. Having performed certain religious ceremonies there, the party were on their way home, when the horse which Sir Jung rode, a fresh Arab hired for His Excellency's use, shied and threw him heavily against a kerb-stone not far from Gowalla Tank. Sir Jung fell on his chest and was taken up insensible, in which state of unconsciousness he remained for some hours. At the time of the accident a gentleman, who was passing by, stopped and sent for medical aid, and Dr. Anderson of the J. J. Hospital was on the spot in a few minutes. Colonel Run Sing, one of His Excellency's sons, rode immediately behind him, and when the latter was thrown, the Colonel luckily had the presence of mind to rein in his horse and Sir Jung escaped being ridden over. In being thrown His Excellency fortunately fell on his chest, instead of on his head. The consequences might otherwise have been fatal. When Dr. Anderson arrived he afforded every assistance he could, and two of His Excellency's sons having immediately ridden over to Tank Villa to inform Mr. Runodup Sing, the Commander-in-Chief of the accident, a palkee was sent down, in which Sir Jung was conveyed to his residence. Dr. Anderson examined the Maharaja carefully to see whether he had sustained any serious injury, and was of opinion that there was no danger. His Excellency had a severe fall, but it is hoped that beyond the shock he has sustained there is nothing more serious. Up to 9 o'clock last night Sir Jung was speechless. About that hour Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident of Nepaul, who was sent for from Government House, arrived, escorted by two of the Governor's Body-Guard. There was naturally much excitement and anxiety at Sir Jung's residence, and it was for some time apprehended that the accident was of a more serious nature than it has since been discovered to be. Although fifty-seven years of age, Sir Jung Bahadoor has a strong constitution, and he has, therefore, been able to bear the shock as he has done. The Maharajah and party were to have left at 10 A. M. to-day by the steamer Arabia, but the accident last evening has altered all the arrangements made. Sir Jung will not, we hear, go to England in the Arabia, and his luggage, &c., already sent on board, will have to be brought ashore again.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

THE Hon. Mr. Chapman has gone on furlough, and Mr. Ravenscroft has been appointed to act for him as Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. Arthur Crawford, formerly Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has been appointed Collector of Canara, but will act as Collector of Alibaug till Mr. Ravenscroft reverts to that appointment.

SKATING has, we read in the Lahore paper, been the chief amusement at Murree during the past week.

THE office of the Adjutant-General has been transferred from Poona to Bombay from to-day for a month or two.

THE Marquis of Ormonde and his friend passed through Lahore on Thursday en route to Rawul pindee and Peshawur.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras on Thursday the rates of Interest and Discount were raised one-half per cent. all round.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK HAINES, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and Lady Haines, are expected in Calcutta, for a short stay, about the middle of next month.

A SERIES of frauds have, we read, been lately committed in the Clothing Board Office at Madras. A few days since, a roll of broadcloth was missing, and the theft has been brought home to a native tailor employed in the office.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA had signified his intention of returning to Lahore on Saturday, the local paper says, and the garrison at Meean Meer was being prepared to receive him, all district and other leave being for the present refused.

IT is understood that Professor Tachchini, who was one of the Italian Astronomers sent out by the Italian Spectroscopist Society, to observ the transit of Venus, will remain in India for the purpose of observing the total eclipse of the sun in April next.

THE great glass fountain, exhibited in London a few months ago by Messrs. Osler & Co., and purchased by the Maharajah of Patiala for Rs. 50,000, has arrived at Patiala and been put together; a suitable glass house is being prepared for its reception.

THE total exports of cotton from stations on the G. I. P. Railway, in the Central Provinces and Berar, during the week ending 23rd instant was 77,815 full pressed bales and 812 dokras. The total quantity for the same period of last year was but 45,867 full pressed bales and 2,586 dokras.

THE French Government at Pondicherry does all it can to encourage the local manufacture of cotton. There are mills there, working 135 looms, to assist which the French Government has just granted a subsidy of Rs. 40,000 per annum, although the mills are the property of a joint-stock company.

THE *Sindian* says that Sir William Merewether left Lahore for Sind on the 19th ultimo, as the conference proposed between the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and himself could not for some reason be conveniently arranged at present. We doubt if our contemporary's information is correct.

MR. C. E. LANCE, Judge of Midnapoor, who came to India in November 1848, retires from the Civil Service in March next. He will be succeeded as Judge of Midnapoor by Mr. L. R. Tottenham, from Bakarganj, and Mr. H. C. Sutherland, acts as District Judge of Bakarganj during the absence of Mr. Tottenham.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* says:—The troops detailed for the Viceroy's camp at Delhi are as follows:—A. Battery C. Brigade Horse Artillery; B. Battery 8th Brigade Artillery; 15th Hussars; 4th Bengal Cavalry; 5th Native Light Infantry, all from Meerut; and the 14th Battalion Rifle Brigade from Umballa, whose Colonel, Colonel Ross, will command. Maharajah Holkar will pay a friendly visit to the Viceroy during February.

MAJOR GENERAL LORD MARK KERR, C. B., completed the Annual Inspection of the Native Infantry portion of the Poona Brigade on Friday evening, and will proceed on a tour of inspection to-day to Seroor and Ahmednuggur, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonels Green, the Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Morris, the Assistant Quarter-Master General, and Captain Kerr, Aide-de-camp. On the departure of the Major-General, the usual salute will be fired by the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.

THE Hon'ble Miss Baring, a Calcutta paper says, visited the Presidency General Hospital on the 27th instant, visiting the various wards, talking questioning, and sympathising, with the sick as well as the convalescent, the sympathy assuming a substantial form (very acceptable to the "poor Jack" class, comprising the major portion of the inmates) inthe shape of tobacco and pipes. When the supply ran short (which it did, and no wonder, as the hospital is very full—somewhat unusual at this time of the year)—she very kindly said she would send more; and also that she would call again. Miss Baring was unaccompanied in her visit.

THE Government of India have decided that the appointment of Mr. H. Rivett Carnac to the Commission of the Central Provinces under the Government of India, "to which Commission, officers of the Bengal Establishment in common with officers of the Bengal Civil Service in other provinces are alike eligible, without losing their lien upon the province to which they were originally attached," did not remove Mr. Carnac from the service in the Lower Provinces; and that the appointment having been abolished, Mr. Carnac, reverts to the Government of Bengal. As Mr. C. F. Carnac, Opium Agent, is going on leave in March next, Mr. H. Rivett Carnac, has been appointed to act for him.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burmah has received a letter from Lady Mayo, expressing great pleasure that the subscriptions for the Mayo Memorial at Rangoon, are to be appropriated to building a Sailors' Home. Her ladyship thinks that in a place like Rangoon it must be much wanted, and says:—"I am very glad you have suggested this kind of memorial, as it is a charity Lord Mayo considered very essential and one he took much interest in whilst in Calcutta." The receipt of this letter seems to have imparted an impetus to the exertions of the Committee, and it is proposed to "get in all outstanding subscriptions, and proceed at once, with the erection of the Home."

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for driving carriages on tramways and railways and other roads," by Edward Henry Leveaux, of Brook Green, in the County of Middlesex.—"Improvements in moulds to be employed in the manufacture of screws of hard caoutchouc or other analogous material for liquid metres," by George Henry Roberts, of River Street, Devon's Road, Bow, in the County of Middlesex, England.—"Improvements in machinery for compressing cotton and other materials," by Daniell Kemp West and Walter West.

THE following information is supplied by the Cabul correspondent of the Lahore paper:—Ayub Khan has issued a circular to the effect that all servants and friends of Dost Mohamed Khan, late Ameer of Cabul, who drew pensions or maintenance allowances, and which have been stopped by Shere Ali Khan, present ruler of Cabul, had better come into Herat, when all their allowances will be renewed. Also that 3,000 sowars and some regiments have been sent by Ayub Khan to Furrah, and that Sufdar Ali Khan, Hakim of Candahar, has also arrived with a force and is at present stationed at Kisk Nakud. And, further, that, besides the above, 10,000 foot and 3,000 sowars have recently come in to assist Ayub Khan, and have sworn by the Koran that they will fight till Yakub Khan is released.

THE official news-report from Aden, from the 14th to the 20th January, states:—It is reported that the Ayal Ahmed, the Ayal Yoonus, and the Hub-Gehagis are combining with the Aysa Moosa to thwart Redhwan Pasha in his endeavours to effect a permanent occupation of Berbera. The Pasha's inability to prevent the raids of the Aysa Moosa is said to have shown the Somalees at Berbera, that he is unable to control them beyond the range of the guns of the corvette Latif. The Pasha's failure also to fulfil his promises to make good the losses sustained by the depredations of the Aysa Moosa have shaken their faith in him. The Governor-General of Yemen, Ahmed Ayoob Pasha, is reported to have practised great atrocities towards some prisoners of the Hoshid tribe. Three are said to have been placed at stakes and burnt alive. H. M.'s S. Dalhousie, of the Bombay Marine, arrived at Aden on the 18th January and will sail for Bombay with the Volunteers from the 41st Foot and other details and stores on or about the 25th idem.

THE Calcutta *Statesman*:—The recent correspondence in the Bombay press, relating to the proposed restoration to the Nizam of the Berars, deserves attention, not only on account of the principles involved in the case, but for the illustration it affords of the attitude which the State is prepared to take in dealing with such questions. It is well known that Salar Jung has set his heart on recovering for his master what is naturally enough considered by him to be an integral part of the Nizam's dominions; and zealous partizans have not been wanting to advocate the Nizam's claims in terms more energetic than accurate. The Bombay *Times of India* has been specially vehement in denouncing the action of the Government as at once perfidious and tyrannical. The Resident has been represented as a kind of political Macchiavelli, stirring up dissensions in the State with the one object of prostrating Salar Jung, and of enabling the British Government to continue to hold the Berars, without being troubled by perpetual and inconvenient references from the Nizam's Government. On the other hand, the *Bombay Gazette* has performed a public service by exposing the character of the agitation which has been got up, and by showing that the main grounds on which the Nizam's claims are ordinarily based are without foundation.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Considering how much the nerves of railway passengers are at present unstrung, the companies should, as far as possible, endeavour to avoid not only "casualties," but even narrow escapes from casualties, such, for instance, as that which occurred to a passenger train from Stoke-upon-Trent to Stafford on Wednesday morning. The train passed Trentham safely, and had arrived without an accident within a mile of Barlaston, when the engine-driver's attention was attracted to a disagreeable spectacle about two hundred yards in front of him. The platelayers were at work on the line, and a rail forming part of the up-line on which the train was travelling was displaced. The driver reversed his engine and whistled to the guard to apply the brakes. Although the train could not be stopped until it reached the spot where the rail was up, and although the engine left the line, ploughing up the sleepers, partially embedding itself in the earth, and dragging the train after it, no one was killed. Some of the passengers, it is stated, were, however, very much shaken, and all of them were more or less alarmed, which is not surprising, for "only two wheels of the last carriage remained on the rails." They escaped, in fact, by what is vulgarly termed "the skin of their teeth." Still it was an escape, and not "another railway casualty;" and this is something to be thankful for in these days, when travellers carry their lives, not in their hands, but in their carpet-bags and portmanteaus.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY.

THE threatened strike in South Wales proves less serious than was at one time feared, most of the colliers having thought better of their rash decision and gone back to work a day after striking. Thus of the 60,000 originally idle it is believed that the four-fifths are now in the pits, most of them at the reduced wage, but a few at the old wage. As usual whenever the masters choose to put on a firm front and remain combined, the men give in: but there are always a few masters who turn tail and their recreancy unsettles the others. Really the confidence of the men in their power to beat their employers in detail is almost justified by such facts, and the masters have no claim to pity. The best chances of obtaining the concession their business and the state of trade require are thrown away for the sake perhaps of executing a few orders at a price which will only deter future orders from coming forward. The result accordingly will be that, instead of a clear decision against the strikers given in so convincing a form as to inspire the men with a wholesome caution for the future, both sides will gain a little and both will continue dissatisfied. The masters threaten a fresh reduction of 10 per cent after the present reduction has been in operation for some time, but this only means that by repeated attempts, partially successful, they will secure what one determined effort would have done at once. Three months of constant squabbling will bring about what three days' display of organised determination would have forced on the stubborn will of the most obstinate and prejudiced Taffy among the Glamorganshire miners. So that we are still not in sight of the ultimate safe level of prices at which business can begin to revive in an actually healthy way. The consequence is that while trade in South Wales is bad, trade elsewhere droops in sympathy, and foreign buyers irritated by tantalising glimpses of lower prices which have yet never been reached hold aloof until they can feel that values have really touched their lowest.

Lancashire, too, is troubled, having special annoyances of its own. I predicted that the new Factories Act would cause constant disputes between masters and men, and would thus indirectly as well as directly raise the cost of production. Such has proved emphatically to be the case, for ever since the 1st inst., when the Act came into force, the masters and the men have in particular localities been all at sixes and sevens as to the hours for commencing work. At Blackburn, the masters wanted the opening hour to be half past six o'clock, in order to save gas and oil as much as possible, but the men with their usual perversity wanted to begin at six, knocking off of course all the sooner. They have patched up a muddling sort of agreement in some places, but in others the differences of opinion as to the interpretation of the Act have proved so irreconcileable that it has been determined to appeal to the Home Secretary, himself a Lancashire man, to bring in an amending Act so soon as Parliament meets. Ultimately a general arrangement will no doubt be made, but all this paltering, and regulating and restricting, is bad for our industrial progress, as it comes at a time when other nations comparatively unshackled have gained access to markets of which hitherto we have possessed a monopoly. It is singular how in such circumstances nature proves too strong for either legislation or formal trade customs. In Sheffield, for instance, without any Act of Parliament nine hours a day have been adopted as the maximum labour time for our horny-handed sons of toil (I work twelve, and have no holidays), and so long as business was brisk the employers made no objection. But lately orders have fallen off and prices have given way so much that it was impossible to maintain either the old wages or the old hours. Many hundreds of men were dismissed, wages were lowered for the remainder, and finally, as that was not enough, Messrs. John Brown and Co., the great iron plate makers, told the rest of their men whom they still kept on that they must give more work for their pay. The ten hours were restored and the men submitted. The movement spread among the other Sheffield trades, and now the nine hours are practically abandoned—whether in time to restore business to its old magnitude we do not yet know, but of course it will help.

All such helps come no sooner than they are wanted. The Board of Trade returns for December and for the entire year were issued yesterday, and they show anything but encouraging results. The total declared value of the exports last month was £17,830,148 against £19,147,506 in December 1873, and £20,516,253 in December 1872. For the year the totals are £256,257,347; £255,164,603; and £239,436,207,—in 1872, 1873, and 1874 respectively. The heaviest falling off was in the earlier months, but lately the decline seems to have recommenced. Of course it is true that this is mainly in the values, but even the quantities do not show very favourable results. Thus under the head of cotton manufactures the total of piece goods is much less than in the previous year, being 275,383,410 yards against 277,354,283 yards in 1873, and 297,205,285 yards in 1872. The figures in the case of cotton yarn are not so unfavourable, but they too are on the wrong side, being 18,029,099 lbs. last year against 18,377,881 lbs. in 1873, and 18,881,657 lbs. in 1872. Of iron and steel the quantity was 169,627 tons last year, against 182,038 tons in 1873, and 248,829 tons in 1872. In most other commodities the same results are brought out. For the first few months most of our newspapers were reluctant to admit the full significance of the decline last year, and it was almost ludicrous to see the ingenuity with which they tortured and twisted every little accident, such as the fact that one month had a day more than another, into a proof that the decrease was exceptional. Then, when the falling off could no longer be denied, comfort was found in the fact that it became relatively less with each month for a short time. Unfortunately that evidence now tells all the other way, for the last month or two have compared with a time when the decrease had fairly set in, and therefore it is a diminution on a diminution; a reduction from a reduced total. I fully believe that the decrease is not yet over, and from the facts I have given above your readers will see that my opinion is we shall have no permanent improvement until we have gone a good deal further down the hill towards a level of reduced values.

The items in these returns affecting Bombay are the following. The export of cotton yarn last month was 708,600 lbs. against 892,900 lbs. in Dec. 1873; for the year it was 8,222,300 lbs. against 6,660,186 lbs. in 1873. Of piece goods the quantity for the month was 20,382,300 yards against 43,231,470 yards in 1873, and 17,179,510 yards in 1872; for the year it was 285,990,470 yards against 286,686,605 yards in 1873, and 207,956,500 yards in 1872.

Money is again easier, and the Bank of England yesterday reduced the rate of discount to 5 per cent. There is, however, a good deal of apprehension in some quarters that the step may have been precipitate, for, despite the insignificant demand for money caused by the want of bills to discount, there are signs that the revival of the bullion demand may take place at any moment. As money is dearer with you in India, silver has within the last few days come into request and risen in price; again, the United States from which most of our recent supplies of gold have been received will now fail us, for the Secretary of the Treasury has ceased his sales of gold, and as there is no other surplus store in the country, the wants of importers in the United States who need gold to pay duties can only be met by the balances in the hands of the dealers. Unfortunately this market stock is too much a subject of mere gambling speculation, and gold "rings" have at various times caused almost a financial convulsion in New York, which was only arrested by the interference of the Secretary of the Treasury who let some of his gold out to relieve the market. The inclination to gamble is now stimulated by the resolve of the Secretary not to sell gold, and we may therefore have at any moment a combination to buy up gold and create an artificial scarcity, the first result of which would be large drafts of the precious metal from this side. Then the wants of Germany for coinage purposes are uncertain. So the step taken by the Bank directors has not caused such exuberant satisfaction as had been anticipated, although, the legitimate wants of trade being so moderate, the open market rates have followed those of the Bank; and the dealers are quite $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. lower.

The American advices are still hopelessly contradictory as to the yield of the cotton crop. An Augusta (Georgia) journal says that the estimate given by the *Financial Chronicle* of a crop of 4,300,000 bales will be found from half a million to eight hundred thousand bales above the actual yield, while that of the Agricultural Bureaux, 3,500,000 bales, will be found nearly correct. On the other hand the *Columbus Advertiser* says that the opinion of the merchants of that town is in favour of a 4,000,000 bales crop. But the *new Orleans Picaynne* goes further. It says the large receipts have led to serious calculations that the crop will reach and probably exceed that of last year. This result is chiefly ascribed to the extraordinary fine weather for picking and hauling, and to the better organisation of labour. Four million bales is this journal's estimate. Whatever the cause, there has been great animation in the Liverpool Cotton Market during the last few days with large sales, in the full belief apparently that the shorter crop estimates will prove to be the correct ones.

An odd circumstance was mentioned to me a few hours ago. For some weeks past a new mineral water called the "Apollinaris Water" has been extensively advertised and I believe largely sold. It is I suppose, though I have not tasted it, an imitation of the German spas, or one of them, and I daresay is innocuous, if nothing else. The patentee and proprietor of this drink, I am assured, is Mr. George Smith, the proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and late partner in Smith, Elder & Co.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. THIBET, Captain C. H. Eastley, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr C G Allan	Dr Lovry
Mrs French	Mr A Hairsine
Mrs J T Prichard	Surg R Moodie
Miss James	Lieut-Col and Mrs Cornewall
Dr Easton	Mr Pedro J Da Cunha
Mr Eliot	Mr W Page
Mr and Mrs Swanstone and three Swanstone	Mr A Coleman
Miss McDowell	Mr Henry Pellgriri
Miss Martin	Mr J Muir
Mr and Mrs Fairchild	Mr T Jones.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E Hudson	Dr J D Walker.
Capt F W P Freeman	

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Mr Cabral	Mr G Dias.
Mr M Dias	

FOR VENICE.

Mr and Mrs E Smith	Mr McMullan
Mr E F Whiting	Mr Carter
Mr and Mrs Inglis	His Ex Sir G F Bowen
Mr W S Edmonds	Major C E Bates
Lieut-Col Money	Major Pitt.
Mrs and Miss Tracy	

FOR SUEZ.

Mr A B Inglis	Miss Stigand.
Mr R W Haubury	

FOR ANCONA.

Mr John Ashton.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 27TH JANUARY.

THIS afternoon at half past three o'clock His Excellency Lord Northbrook received in the Throne Room at Government House an influential deputation consisting of about twenty native gentlemen representing the zemindary interest in Bhaugulpore, who presented his Lordship with the following congratulatory address on the successful policy of the Government with regard to the late famine. It appears that the members of the deputation travelled specially from Bhaugulpore, to present the address in question to His Excellency. An address somewhat similar was presented to Sir Richard Temple by the members of the same deputation on Monday last. The following is the text of the address, presented to Lord Northbrook, with His Excellency's reply:—

To H. E. the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, of Stratton G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it please Your Excellency,—It is with the deepest respect that we venture to approach Your Excellency for the purpose of testifying to the sentiments of gratitude and admiration entertained by us, in common with our fellow-countrymen of all degrees, for the zeal, wisdom, and liberality of the measure adopted by Your Excellency's Government to avert the terrible calamity with which we were lately threatened.

Those measures, conceived in a spirit of unparalleled munificence, furnish a fresh example of that earnest solicitude for the welfare of Her Majesty's Indian subjects which, ever since Your Excellency's arrival on these shores, has characterised all Your Excellency's acts and measures.

The promptitude with which, on the first warning of approaching danger, Your Excellency hastened to the Capital, evinced a forethought and on unselfish disregard of personal considerations that alone were calculated to inspire all classes with the confidence that nothing human wisdom could suggest, would be left undone to meet a great emergency.

Each succeeding measure of Your Excellency's Government not only fully justified that confidence, but furnished the most convincing proof of the good fortune which the people of India enjoy in being under the rule of a sovereign whose power and resources are equal to her benevolence.

The far-reaching influence and the admirable organisation which enabled Your Excellency, within an incredibly short space of time, to draw together, silently and without interference with the ordinary operations of trade, a store of grain the like of which was never before seen find no parallel in Indian History, and could have been realized under no less happy auspices, while, but for the long period of peace and prosperity vouchsafed to our country under British Rule, the machinery by which these stores were distributed to a thousand different centres could not have existed.

In thus expressing our gratitude to Your Excellency, we desire also to convey our sense of the zeal and ability with which the noble policy of Your Excellency's Government has been carried into execution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Her Majesty's servants under him, as well as by the Chief Commissioner, of British Burmah and those Officers directly subordinate to Your Excellency's Government who have taken part in the operations connected with it. Without their hearty co-operation, the perfect success which has attended Your Excellency's measures could not have been achieved.

That success has converted what threatened to be a year of widespread mourning, into one of universal thankfulness and renewed confidence in the benevolence and power of the British Government.

In Your Excellency's policy, and the happy results which, by the blessing of Providence, have attended it, we find the most complete guarantee of the wisdom and success of whatever mearures Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to adopt for the security of this country from similar calamities in the future, and we beg leave to assure Your Excellency of the greatful co-operation, in all such measures, of the people of these provinces.

In conclusion, we beg Your Excellency to accept this humble tribute of gratitude and affection on behalf of ourselves and all Her Majesty's Indian subjects; and we pray the Almighty to vouchsafe to Your Excellency health long life and prosperity.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—

Gentlemen, I return you my sincere thanks for the address which you have presented to me, and for the sentiments which you have expressed on behalf of the zemindars of Bhaugulpore, with respect to the conduct of the Government of India when the country was threatened with a serious calamity in consequence of the failure of the rice crop last winter.

The danger which was apprehended to the Division of Bhaugulpore, did not turn out to be so great as was at first anticipated. By the blessing of God and by the unremitting exertions of the local officers, under the directions of Sir George Campbell, and Sir Richard Temple, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the measures taken by the Government have proved to be completedly successful.

You have expressed to Sir Richard Temple, in suitable terms, your feelings of gratitude to him. I entirely concur in the observations, which he has made in reply to your address. It has given me great satisfaction to learn that many of the Zemindars of the Bhaugulpore Division exerted themselves to relieve their suffering neighbours, and I hope, and believe, that a bond of union will have thus been established between you and the cultivators of the soil which will be of great advantage to the country.

You have alluded to the manner in which the Chief Commissioner, of British Burmah performed the duty with which he was entrusted of making provision for sending large supplies of rice from Burmah to Bengal. The Chief Commissioner, is shortly expected in Calcutta, and I shall have great pleasure in communicating to him the thanks which you desire to express to him and which he eminently deserves for having conducted with great discretion and ability, that most essential operation.

During the past year, the condition of Behar, has been a subject of great anxiety to the Government of India. I am glad to learn that everything indicates a return to prosperity, and you will carry back with you to Bhagulpore my hearty good wishes for the future welfare of the province.

The following is the reply of the Viceroy:—

Gentlemen,—I return you my sincere thanks for the address which you have presented to me, and for the sentiments which you have expressed on behalf of the zemindars of Bhaugulpore with respect to the conduct of the Government of India when the country was threatened with a serious calamity in consequence ot the failure of the rice crop last winter.

The danger which was apprehended to the division of Bhaugulpore did not turn out to be so great as was at first anticipated. By the blessing of God, and by the unremitting exertions of the local officers, under the direction of Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple, the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the measures taken by the Government have proved to be completely successful.

You have expressed to Sir Richard Temple, in suitable terms, your feelings of gratitude to him. I entirely concur in the observations which he has made in reply to your address. It has given me great satisfaction to learn that many of the zemindars of the Bhaugulpore Division exerted themselves to relieve their suffering neighbours, and I hope, and believe, that a bond of union will have thus been established between you and the cultivators of the soil, which will be of great advantage to the country.

You have alluded to the manner in which the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah performed the duty with which he was entrusted of making provision for sending large supplies of rice from Burmah to Bengal. The Chief Commissioner is shortly expected in Calcutta, and I shall have great pleasure in communicating to him the thanks which you desire to express to him, and which he eminently deserves for having conducted with great discretion and ability that most essential operation.

During the past year the condition of Behar has been a subject of great anxiety to the Government of India. I am glad to learn that everything indicates a return to prosperity; and you will carry back with you to Bhaugulpore my hearty good wishes for the future walfare of the province.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE FESTIVITIES AT BHOPAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, 27TH JANUARY.

THE state visit of the Nawab Consort was returned by the gentleman visitors on the same evening. The whole party proceeded to the palace and were welcomed at the entrance by the Nawab. Each gentleman's name was then called out as he advanced towards a thin China screen behind which sat H. H. the Begum. The gentlemen bowed before the screen and then took their seats on the right of the Nawab. The visit lasted for upwards of an hour, and during the whole of that time the Begum conversed with the Political Agent and other gentlemen, through the medium of the Nawab Consort who sat before the screen. The distribution of utter and pan concluded the visit. I must not forget to mention that as the Nawab was distributing the uttar and pan he warmly thanked the gentlemen of the Press for having done the Bhopal State a *burra meerwanee* or great favor by lending their presence on such an auspicious occasion. After the return of the visitors to the camp there was a dinner in the Jehangierbad Khote or Agent's residence.

This morning the Begum drove into the camp in a close carriage and paid the European ladies a visit. The troops formed a street and the guard of honor gave the usual salute. At 3 p. m. the ladies drove to the Palace and returned the visit. On the carriages driving into the quadrangle before the Palace the band of H. M.'s 22nd Regt. M. N. I. sang "Here's a health to all good lasses." This excited a good deal of merriment.

THURSDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

This morning the officers and men of the Central India Horse went through a performance called "tent pegging." The men one and all are well mounted, and being Sikhs rode as Sikhs only can ride. Captain Butler the Commandant, and Lieutenant Masters, took their turn with the men and were very successful in spearing their pegs and raising them off the ground. This evening at 4 o'clock the whole of the troops of the Bhopal State will parade in full dress, and at 7 o'clock a State dinner will be given in the Camp by the Nawab Consort, in honour of the title of Nawab lately bestowed on him by the British government. The Begum's dinners have from the commencement been of a most *recherche* character. The *cuisine* is superb, and great praise is due to Messrs. Treacher and Co. of Bombay, who have not only supplied all the wines and delicacies but who have selected a batch of the cleverest Portuguese cooks from Bombay and sent them here. The salary of each cook is at the rate of Rs. 150 per mensem, and the assistant cooks at Rs. 90. Calcutta talent in the superb cakes &c. certainly deserves great praise. The wedding cakes are *very* large ones and are very handsomely decorated. H. H. the Begum had them made by express order at Calcutta. After the dinner this evening there will be an entertainment at the Begum's Palace in the city to which all the visitors have been invited. Preparations have been made for very extensive illuminations, and a display of fireworks will conclude the *fete*. To-morrow during the day the visitors go over to the Palace and inspect the bridal *trousseaux*.

29TH JANUARY.

I was obliged to finish my last letter to you rather hurriedly in consequence of the early hour that the post is closed here. I therefore could not give you a description of

THE REVIEW.

Few native states except Hyderabad and Gwalior possess such a well disciplined irregular force as Bhopal. The review last evening was pronounced a decided success in a military point of view and as an agreeable surprise by all the visitors. At about 4 P.M. the Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery of the Bhopal State were drawn up in line on the Parade ground adjoining the British Camp and facing the saluting Flag, which of course in lieu of the Union Jack was the Ensign of the Bhopal state. The flag is composed of two colors, green and yellow, the upper half of green and the lower yellow. At about ½ past 4 o'clock a procession of elephants was formed in the camp. The Political Agent and all the visitors accompanied by the bridegroom elect and the Dewan of the Bhopal State mounted in this manner took up their position in front of the Saluting Flag and were received under the usual salute. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bhopal Army and his Staff then advanced and received the procession. The whole cavalcade then proceeded to the right of the line and passed down its front ranks until its arrival at the left. It then passed between the front and rear ranks. This was perhaps one of the most beautiful sights ever seen. Seldom is it that the sight of a whole line of some ten or twelve elephants, gaily caparisoned, with burdens of British officers of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry in full dress uniform, accompanied by a magnificently equipped native suite is witnessed, and one could not but be struck with the grandeur of the scene of yesterday. After the inspection of the line was completed, the whole party returned to the Saluting Flag, and the troops formed, and marched past in quick time. After marching past the troops wheeled to the left, the Cavalry and Artillery formed line, and the Infantry in quarter column a hundred and fifty yards in rear of their former position. The whole line of troops was thus arranged in battle order. The proceedings then commenced. The Infantry forming in skirmishing order advanced to cross a supposed bridge. After the bridge was crossed they advanced a considerable distance and "the alarm" was sounded. The infantry then forming rallying squares opened fire under a supposed attack by cavalry. The Artillery opened fire as well. The infantry then re-formed, changed front to the left—and deployed into line, the guns on the left flank and the cavalry in reserve. The infantry fired volleys rapidly and the guns took up the firing on the left of the line. The infantry then forming hollow squares to receive cavalry opened fire, and immediately afterwards the guns fired in angles of squares. The cavalry then broke out on both flanks, charged on the supposed retiring enemy, and, wheeling outwards in squadrons, retired. The troops then performed several similar manoeuvres, after which, they formed line and advanced in review order to the "general salute." The Political Agent and suite here met them half way. The Commander in-Chief was then complimented by Mr. Barstow on the very able manner in which he had handled his brigade. The former then addressing Colonel Mainwaring, the able and experienced Commandant of H. M's 22nd Regt M. N. I., asked his opinion. The gallant Colonel expressed his great satisfaction and told the Commander-in-Chief that he had seldom or never seen a brigade of irregulars so well handled by a native commander. Col Mainwaring especially praised the Artillery for their dexterity. Such a rapid fire he said was seldom seen even in British Artillery. He also approved of the general appearance of the troops, who he said, were well accoutred and were very soldierlike. The Cavalry, Colonel Mainwaring continued, had laboured under a disadvantage, they were unable to charge at their proper speed on account of the small piece of ground to which they were confined. On the whole, however, Colonel Mainwaring pronounced the affair a decided success. After the guests had returned from the review there was scarcely time to get ready for the State Dinner at the Political Agent's residence, given by the Nawab in honour of the distinction and title of "Nawab" he had received from the British Government on his marriage with H. H. the Begum. There is not much to be said about the dinner, although if must be pronounced as being well served &c. Immediately the visitors rose from dinner, the carriages in waiting conveyed them to the Nawab's Palace where an entertainment was given. The bands of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment and of H. H. the Begum played at intervals. The courtyard of the Palace was illuminated, and after a short interval an acrobatic performance took place. There were no fireworks. I must now cut short this letter, as I am about to accompany the visitors to the palace to inspect the bridal *trousseaux*. I will endeavour to give you a full account of my visit in my next.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th January last.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 21st January, reporting that two native boats capsized at the mouth of the harbour on the 20th instant, and also reporting the steps which he took to assist them.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Submitted further report of Bunder's Committee regarding the arrangements to be made for working the Railway sidings on Elphinstone Estate from 1st February 1875. (The papers in connection with this matter can be seen on application at the Port Trust office.)

RESOLUTION.—The arrangements made by the Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 27th January, forwarding for the information of the Trustees copy of his report to Government regarding the steps taken by him to render assistance to the ship Ontario, the cargo of coal in which was reported on 25th instant to be on fire off Urnee, and urging on the Trustees the necessity of having an efficient steamer always available for the purpose of rendering assistance when such casualties occur.

RESOLUTION.—The action of the Deputy Conservator in this matter is approved, and the question of the provision of a steamer to be at his disposal is referred for the consideration of the harbour and Pilotage Committee.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

MHOW.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS RS. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses, (*if 500 tickets are taken*) otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take.............. Two-thirds.
The Second .... One-fourth.
The Third........................ One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras.

To the Honorary Secretary,
Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Sweep, Mhow.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

BOMBAY.

"THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," for February, containing the latest alterations in the time-tables of the different Indian railways, can be had at this office and at the several agencies.

MR. F. H. SOUTER, C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, returned to Bombay on Thursday night from Baroda.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Malabar Hill, on the body of a woman named Rambee, the following verdict returned by the jury being that death was caused by disease of the heart.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Marwarree lad, scarcely ten years old, named Fojmull Jorojee, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing a copper pot, and was sentenced to seven stripes.

GAMBLERS.—A number of gamblers were discovered by the police, on Friday night last, at Nowrojee Hill but before they were apprehended, they made off, leaving a quantity of copper change amounting to about 13 or 14 annas: the money was picked up and forwarded to the Mazagon Police Office.

FRIDAY'S FIRE.—In the fire that occurred on Friday afternoon at Thakoordwar, in Kuttree Gully, in the house of Gunbah Ramchunder, the damage done has been estimated at Rs. 4,000. The fire originated from a stove on the loft, some cocoanut fibre having caught fire during the absence of the wife of one of the tenants.

A FRESH FIELD FOR GRADUATES.—We are requested to draw attention to a rather peculiar advertisement, published elsewhere, which invites graduates and under graduates of the Bombay University to take part, on monthly salaries, in the representations of the Parsee Elphinstone and Victoria Theatrical Companies. Mr. C. S. Nazir must be a sympathetic soul. Feeling keenly the humiliation of those of the graduates of the University who demean themselves so far as to hunt for employment on thirty and forty rupees a month, he seeks (with no doubt an eye to business) to elevate them on liberal salaries to the study and contemplation of the delights and beauties of the Drama.

THE COTTON CROP IN KURRACHEE.—The expected cotton crop of the Kurrachee Collectorate, from a cultivated area of 1,002 acres, is only 514 maunds, owing to heavy floods in the Sehwan and Dadu talukas. For the same reason, out of a cultivated area of 9,444 acres in the Thur and Parkar district, the crop from 1,559 acres only was saved. The total quantity of cotton brought into Kurrachee by railway from 1st January to 31st December 1874, was 1,23,506 maunds. The total number of pressed bales exported from Kurrachee during the same period was 25,866, of which 13,300 only were sent direct to foreign ports; the remainder to Bombay. Of this quantity not more than 5,000 bales were Punjab cotton.

A NEPAULESE PROSECUTOR.—On Saturday last a Nepaulese writer to Sir Jung Bahadoor appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, as prosecutor in a case against two Mahomedans who were charged with attempting to cheat him. The evidence went to show that the prisoners attempted to cheat the complainant, by offering for sale as gold a brass ring gilt. The matter was referred to the police authorities. The magistrate found the prisoners guilty, and learning they were old offenders, who had been convicted for a similar offence on several occasions, sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The Nepaulese appeared to be much astonished, probably unaccustomed to such quick despatch of work in his own country, and more so at the justice he attained in so speedy a manner.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE INAUGURATION ON SATURDAY.

THE closing day of January 1875 will mark an important epoch in the annals of Scottish Freemasonry in the East. It was the day on which the Freemasons of Bombay, from far and near, high and low, hailing under the English as well as the Scottish Constitutions, assembled to celebrate the inauguration of the "Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India," and the installation of a Grand Master. The Grand Lodge is a supreme governing body which, since the light of Freemasonry first dawned upon Christian nations, has ever been confined to the West. The inauguration, therefore, of a Grand Lodge in this country, under the authority of the supreme body at home, is an event of high importance which cannot fail to create a lively interest wherever the light of Freemasonry has spread.

Preparations for the ceremony had been *en train* for some weeks past, and it was expected to attract one of the finest gatherings of "the brethren of the Mystic tie" which had been witnessed in this part of the world. It is but fair to say those expectations were fully realised, for a larger and more influential assembly of Masons has seldom been seen in India than that which met on Saturday at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Khumballa Hill road. Chief among those present were Rt. Wor. Br. James Gibbs, District Grand Master; Rt. Wor. Br. Andrew Hay, Deputy District Grand Master; Wor. Br. Hussey, District Grand Secretary; Rt. Wor. Br. Henry Morland, Provincial Grand Master; Rt. Wor. Br. Mackintosh Balfour, Depute Provicial Grand Master; Rt. Wor. Br. K. R. Cama, Substitute Provincial Grand Master; Wor. Br. H. G. Rowell, Provincial Grand Secretary, &c. The arrangements for the inauguration ceremony had been improvised with great care and were faithfully carried out. The distinguishing feature of the gathering was the cordiality with which the brethren of the two Constitutions united for one common aim; and although almost the whole of the District Grand Lodge was present with the corresponding body under Scotland, the Provincial Grand Lodge, the arrangements were so well carried out that there seemed to be really only one Grand Lodge. The arrangement was that each officer of the Provincial Grand Lodge, should take the corresponding officer of the District Grand Lodge on his right, and so good was the attendance of the officers of each that not a seat was left vacant in the front row. For the perfect precision of the arrangements and the harmony which marked the details thereof, great credit is due to Wor. Br. Rowell, Provincial Grand Secretary, and to the Director of Ceremonies and his assistants.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened for the last time, the usual routine business was gone through. After a brief interval for refreshments, the Lodge was opened again and representatives of Lodges, both under the English and Scottish Constitutions, were introduced and duly welcomed. The District Grand Master of Bombay, with the officers of the District Grand Lodge, were next introduced and heartily welcomed by the Provincial Grand Master and the brethren assembled, and were seated as above stated.

The commision from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, appointing Most Worshipful Bro. Henry Morland "Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India," was then read by the Grand Secretary; and the duly installed Grand Master then presented his chief officers with their commissions, received from Scotland, in the following order: Rt. Wor. Bros. Mackintosh Balfour, Depute Grand Master; K. R. Cama, Substitute Grand Master; Hamilton Maxwell, Senior Grand Warden; M. C. Murzban, Junior Grand Warden; Harry George Rowell, Grand Secretary; Charles Gilder, Senior Grand Chaplain; and Charles Mathews, Junior Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master then appointed the following brethren to other offices and invested them with the jewels appropriate to each:—Wor. Bros. J. D. Wadia, Grand Treasurer; E. Freeborn, Senior Grand Deacon; B. T. Giraud, Junior Grand Deacon; C. D. Wise, Grand Architect; F. Lambourne, Grand Jeweller; T. G. Trevor, Grand Bible-Bearer; J. Y. Yates, Chief Grand Director of Ceremonies; W. Rodger, Grand Director of Ceremonies; John Green, Grand Bard; H. Holland, Grand Sword-bearer; E. De Souza, Grand Director of Music; W. Downing, A. Mc.M. Taylor, and W. R. Waite, Grand Standard-bearers; W. Maule, President of Grand Stewards; Charles Mapp, Vice-president of ditto; Dhunjeebhoy P. Mehta, Nowrojee Dosabhoy, Cursetjee Rustomjee, Alfred Collier, and A. F. Solon, Grand Stewards; W. F. Jones, Chief Grand Marshall; D. Greenbrough, Grand Marshall; Sheik Hyder Cassim, Grand Inner Guard; and Thomas Glennie, Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master thereupon declared "the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India," holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, duly opened; and the Grand Chaplain offered up a prayer for the usefulness and prosperity of the new Grand Lodge, after which the brethren present joined in singing the 100th psalm. A procession of all the brethren present was then formed, and each saluted the new Grand Master and his chief Grand officers, according to Masonic custom.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master Mason of all Scottish Freemasonry then addressed the meeting as follows:—Right Worshipful Sir and dear Brethren,—I will not detain you by an address on the objects and principles of Freemasonry—these have been recorded and extolled by brethren possessing much greater eloquence than I can bring to bear upon the subject. Our glorious lectures, with which you are all familiar, explain them—and our rites and ceremonies illustrate them to the candidates, as the mysteries of our order are unfolded to them. But the present does appear to me to be a suitable occasion to invite your attention for a brief moment to a short retrospect or resume of Scotch Masonry in India, but more especially with regard to the Province of Western India, its introduction, progress, present state, and its prospects. It was in the year 1836 at the centenary meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland on Saint Andrew's day in Edinburgh, His Majesty King William the Fourth being Patron of Scotch Masonry (as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales now is) that on the nomination of the Right Honourable the late James Andrew, Lord Ramsay (afterwards Earl of Dalhousie) the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, our late Brother James Burnes, K.H., LL.D., was by the Grand Lodge of Scotland unanimously appointed "Provincial Grand Master of Western India and its dependencies, including all the territories subordinate thereto or in friendly relation therewith," and was authorized to establish Lodges in these Provinces; but as far as I have been able to trace it was not until the year 1842 that any Lodge was established under his patent, at which time Lodge "Hope," Kurrachee, was started. Rt. Wor. Bro. Burnes had for many years taken a close interest in the affairs of Scinde, to which is doubtless attributable the fact of his first Lodge, having been established there; and it is no small pleasure to me, brethren, to mention that our Right Worshipful Brother on my right is a Past Master of that old and loyal Lodge. I am of opinion also that, although it is possible Scotch Masonry may have existed before, that it was in the year that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India may be said to have established a "local habitation and a name," as the oldest minutes we possess thereof record the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India having been held at the residence of Rt. Wor. Bro. Burnes in Girgaum on Tuesday the 27th December 1842 at half past three o'clock P.M. I will not delay you by mentioning the names of the high and distinguished brethren who assisted our late Rt. Wor. and esteemed Brother in effecting this good work, but only remark that they were from amongst the highest officials of the state and of the general community. It was at this meeting also that Lodge Perseverance was constituted or rather perhaps received under the banner of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Shortly afterwards the foundation stone of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital was laid with Masonic ceremony, and the seed of Scottish Masonry sown in 1836 may be said to have germinated. On the 6th of November 1844, the Lodge "Rising Star of Western India" was founded for the purpose of admitting Native Gentlemen into our community, and on the 27th July 1844 Lodge "St. Andrews in the East" was established with great enthusiasm and popular demonstrations at Poona. In 1846 the Grand Lodge of Scotland extended the jurisdiction of the late Brother Burnes to the whole of India similarly as has been done in my case; and in 1849 this worthy and eminently distinguished brother quitted these shores, having nominated as his successor the late Rt. Wor. Bro. Le Geyt, who for so many years had supported him as Deputy Provincial Grand Master. It does not appear that the late Bro. Burnes ever assembled or constituted a Grand Lodge as we have done this evening, nor does it appear that any Lodges were established in India under the Grand Lodge of Scotland after the receipt of the Commission giving Bro. Burnes the extended jurisdiction. But the Grand Lodge of Scotland having appointed Rt. Wor. Bro. Le Geyt as his successor, in compliment to Bro. Burnes on his nomination, the Lodge Felix at Aden was constituted, but did not come under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Grand Lodge until about 5 years later; and on the 26th February 1863 Lodge "Victoria," Belgaum, was constituted. During the period Rt. Wor. Bro. LeGeyt held the office of Provincial Grand Master, much was done for Scottish Freemasonry, and circumstances assisted him. At the latter end of 1852, the late Right Hon'ble Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, past grand master mason of Scotland, came to Bombay and gave the Craft his active support, and Lord Dalhousie, also a past grand master mason of Scotland, visited Bombay and expressed his warm interest in the order by making handsome donations to the lodge charity funds. On the late Rt. Wor. Bro. LeGeyt proceding to Calcutta, the deputy Provincial grand master Rt. Wr. Bro. Cartwright conducted the duties of the Province until the receipt of his commission which was read at the meeting held on the 9th July 1855, constituting him Provincial Grand Master in succession to Bro. LeGeyt. On the 7th February 1859, the Lodge St. Paul's, Mhow, was established, and in May 1860 on Bro. Cartwright leaving for England, the Province was left in the charge of the Depute master Bro. Ballingal. Matters in the Province appear to have been in a state of stagnation, or at any rate of inactivity, until the appointment of my predecessor, the Rt. Wor. Bro Doctor Richard Bolton Barton in 1863, and perhaps it is matter for congratulation that it did so happen, for factions and strifes had previously arisen which the lapse of time served to soothe and soften, and had demonstrated to the brethern the inconvenience of not having a Ruling Lodge associated with them to render them the facilities of a Grand Lodge. The re-appointment therefore of a Provincial Grand Master was heartily welcomed and appreciated; and we find Lodges Endeavour at Manora, Barton at Lanowlee, and "Harmony at Kurrachee established, and it was under his rule that I had the honor to rise progressively through several offices of the Provincial Grand Lodge to that of Depute Provincial Grand Master, and as such to rule the Province for several months (18) during which period the flourishing Lodge Caledonia was established on the 1st February 1869, and during my absence on medical certificate in England, I had the pleasure and the gratification to learn that I had been elected by the Lodges of the Province to succeed to the office of Provincial Grand Master of Western India, and was only installed into that office in the Grand Lodge of Scotland at Edinburgh, since which date Lodge Rising Sun was established on the 6th February 1871, Lodge Rajpootana at Neemuch on the 3rd February 1873, Lodge Allegiance at Allahabad (though not directly through my Provincial Grand Lodge) and Lodge Salem at Ahmedabad, all of which are working actively and effectually in the good cause. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has now seen fit to extend my jurisdiction over all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and I have had the proud gratification this day to assemble my first Grand Lodge and to have been received by you all with every demonstration of esteem and brotherhood. Right Worshipful District Grand Master, Office-bearers of the District Grand Lodge, Wor. Masters, brethren and representatives of Lodges under the United Grand Lodge of England, on behalf of the Grand Master Mason and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, I return you thanks for your numerous attendance and assistance you have given to his representative here. Right Worshipful Masters, Representatives, and Brethren of the Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, I thank you for your cordial co-operation, support and presence on this occasion, and let me assure you that your loyalty shall be right fully represented to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. I would fain express the hope that this large and influential meeting is a proof, that the great and good cause of Freemasonry, which flourished before the Temple at Jerusalem was built or before the foundations of it were laid by King Solomon, may continue to prosper and to rise triumphant over all opposition to the end of the world—and that its principles may be as permanent as those of the Gospel—of which it is a prototype and of which it is a completion, viz.—"Peace on earth and good will towards mankind." And that assembled as we are from sister constitutions of Freemasonry, our meeting may be regarded as a type of the increasing warmth which pervades all Masonry and which will, I trust, induce us to unite cordially in all works of philanthropy and universal benevolence. In my mention of the establishment of the Lodges which are now under my rule, I omitted to refer to those at Calcutta and in Bengal. Lodge "St. Davids in the East," Calcutta, was established on the 6th August 1855 and 'St. Andrews in the East,' 'St. Thomas in the East,' 'Marine in the East' of Calcutta, 'St. Hilda in the East' of Bhaugulpore, and 'Eastern Bengal Railway' at Howrah between November 1859 and May 1865. Their members are not yet registered on our rolls, although their loyalty is apparent in their having appointed representatives to attend this inauguration meeting, and they will doubtless soon appreciate the convenience and assistance we can afford them in their work. Having now reviewed Scotch Masonry in India, I would wish to enquire "To what end has been all this trouble, this ceremonial, this anxious endeavour to promote Masonry? Have we, Brethren of the Scottish Institutions, progressed towards that vaunted and chief attribute of Masonry, I mean charity? You have in each of your Lodges a "St. John's" or "Charitable Fund," from which you are at times called upon to relieve the poor and penniless of our order, but Brethren, these individual funds can do but little to relieve the large amount of "misery, misfortune and want" in connection with Freemasonry which constantly come under our notice here in Bombay. It is now four years ago since I first addressed you on this important, and as far as Masonry is concerned, most vital subject; it was on the occasion of the consecration of this Hall for the purposes of Masonry, that I pleaded to you to co-operate and form a Benevolent Fund which would be a credit to you and to Scotch Masonry in India; and I again appeal to and I tell you that it is a disgrace and a shame to Masonry that the Lodges do not come forward to assist in so benevolent a work, and I ask you representatives for the up-country and distant Lodges to place before the Lodges for which you appear the immediate and urgent necessity which exists for the foundation of such a fund, for this is the port of all others in India to which our poorer and unfortunate brethren naturally congregate, as it is the nearest to their own homes. Ask your Lodges to give grants from their Charity Funds to establish this benevolent fund, and to contribute but two annas a week and 8 annas a month (only half a rupee) for or on behalf of each of its members, and we shall soon have a fund which will do you credit, and of which you may be and will be proud. I wish I could add anything more to induce so desirable a result, but just now I cannot, except to request your most early attention to the matter. Another point I would mention on this occasion is with reference to providing a building or temple or hall in which to hold our Masonic meetings, but my heart almost sinks when I reflect that as far back as 1856 a Committee was appointed by the Provincial Grand Lodge to examine land and make arrangements for building one, and that at the present moment, except that we have had a gift of a piece of land, matters remain in *statu quo*. Perhaps therefore it would be a waste of time to say more on the subject now. But I do hope you will join heart and soul to establish a Benevolent Fund in this city, and thus rescue the name of Freemasons from becoming a byeword in the community. Rt. Wor. Bro. Gibbs, you have in your exalted position in Masonry been a constant friend to Scotch Masonry and to all connected with it. It was, I believe, in a Lodge holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland where you first graduated, and you have at a former period of your career ruled for two years successively over our oldest lodge in this Province, Lodge Hope, Kurrachee. In the recent rules which have been introduced for the installations, the Scottish fraternity in India are much indebted to you; it was your kindness which enabled us to commence working the new degree earlier than we could otherwise have done, and it was your clear judgment and good-feeling which set aside all doubts and difficulties which cropped up, and for a time might have created difficulties and misunderstandings with regard to it, between the two Constitutions; and on behalf of all our Past Masters I thank you for all you have done for us. We have, Right Worshipful Sir, had many brothers of eminence and distinction enrolled on our lists as Honorary Past Provincial Grand Masters amongst whom I may mention His Excellency Bro. Sir Thomas McMahon, Baronet, Commander-in-Chief, and John Grant, Esq. the District Grand Master of Bengal, who were appointed in the year 1846; and of Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice, in 1847—but I feel sure that not one of these was more heartily greeted on the occasion by the brethren of the Scottish constitution that you will now be, when I invest you with this badge of an Honorary Member and appoint you Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and all will join me in the prayer that you may be long spared to wear it and to honor us with your presence at our meetings. (Deafening applause.)

The Grand Master at the same time presented to Rt. Wor. Bro. Gibbs a case for the jewel which the Master Builder of H. M. Dockyard, Wor. Bro. J. D. Wadia, had made out of wood saved from the wreck of the "Hugh Lindsay."

Rt. Wor. Bro. James Gibbs said it gave him very

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

great pleasure to be present on this occasion of the inauguration of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, particularly as he believed that the title of Most Worshipful Grand Master had been rightly worthily conferred, and that the appointment of Most Wor. Bro. Morland would result in great good to Masonry in India. Although his excellent friend the late Chevalier Burnes did not form a Grand Lodge as Most Wor. Bro. Morland had done, he knew it was his intention to do so, and that with that object he had proceeded to Calcutta and other places; and he (Rt. Wor. Br. Gibbs) well remembered the account he gave on his return. There had been a cordial feeling between the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India; and although the circumstances of the case necessitated the separate existence of two representative bodies in Bombay, it was matter for congratulation that a good feeling existed, and he hoped ever would exist, between them. He highly prized the honor that had been done him in appointing him a Past Grand Master; and he would wear with pride among his most cherished jewels the jewel presented him that evening; while the case which had been so kindly made for it by his Rt. Wor. friend, Bro. Wadia, he should value as a memento of days gone by. The Hugh Lindsay was a very old friend of his—the vessel in which he first arrived in India. He should therefore prize the case constructed from her remains as the relics of a very old friend, and at the same time the pioneer of the overland route to India. (Applause.)

The Grand Secretary intimated that he understood the brethren representing Lodge "Rising Star of Western India" desired to address the Grand Master. Three brethren of Lodge Rising Star then stepped forward, and Wor. Bro. P. M. Mehta read the following address:—

Dear and Most Worshipful Brother,—We, the Masters, officers, and members of the oldest Native Lodge ever established on the whole Continent of Asia, Lodge Rising Star of Western India, feel in an especial manner that we cannot allow this rare and auspicious occasion to pass without coming up to offer our sincere and heart-felt congratulations on your elevation to the throne of the "Grand Master Mason of all Scottish Freemasonry in India." So high and distinguished a mark of the confidence of the Grand Lodge of Scotland has never yet been bestowed, excepting once, and that was on the illustrious Mason, the father of Scottish Masonry in the East, whose large heart, loving faith, and zealous energy combined to sow the Masonic seed in the indigenous Oriental soil—the late lamented Most Worshipful Bro. Burnes. When, therefore, we again observe this rare and high honour after a long interval conferred upon you by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it is impossible not to hail it as an eminent indication of the grateful appreciation and conspicuous esteem of the great and many services rendered by you to Masonry during your zealous, vigorous and successful administration of the Province of Western India during the last six years; and at the same time as an earnest of the sanguine and well-founded expectation of great and lasting benefits likely to accrue to the cause of Scottish Freemasonry in future, from such an extension of your authority and jurisdiction. It is not for us to presume to testify how well this honour has been deserved by you, but we cannot withhold the expression of our sincere gratification at finding that the supreme body in Scotland has thought fit so to honour one whose unwearied and enthusiastic exertions, on behalf of ourselves and our sister Lodges, have always commanded our gratitude and approbation. Permit us, Most Worshipful Sir, to wish you a long, happy, and prosperous reign in your new and exalted office. May this auspicious occasion prove an epoch in the annals of Freemasonry which may become historical, as having commenced, under the cosmopolitan and attracting influences of a common Masonic empire, the amalgamation and absorption of the various conflicting castes, creeds, races, and nationalities of this vast country into "a brotherhood of men and Freemasons,"—that Hindoo and Parsee, Mahomedan and Christian, may find one common connecting bond, supreme over all, and join in one common hymn to the Great Architect of the Universe in universal love, peace, and charity. We feel confident that no step would have been better calculated to initiate the accomplishment of this grand mission, in ever so small a degree, than your nomination to the high chair you now adorn. May you be blessed with long life and health to fill it with ever-increasing honour and success. In conclusion, Lodge "Rising Star of Western India" need hardly say that it vows to you the same loyal allegiance as Most Worshipful Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, as it had hitherto done to you as Provincial Grand Master of Western India. (Cheers.)

The Grand Master, in reply, thanked the representatives of Lodge Rising Star most heartily, and through them the Lodge itself, for their sentiments of loyalty and devotion towards Scottish Masonry and himself, and assured them of his hearty good wishes for their prosperity. (Loud cheers.)

The Grand Lodge was soon after closed in ample form, the Grand Chaplain offering up the closing prayer, and the whole of the brethren joining in the good old strains of the evening hymn. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, which did credit to the Grand Stewards and to their unremitting exertions for the comfort of the large number of guests. After dinner, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

The manager of the Mofussil Company, Limited, has received the following information from the cotton districts regarding the weather and the crops:—

Broach, 28th January.—During the week about 2,500 bales F. P. and 300 H. P. have been despatched from this station. The quality is now considered the best that has been seen for many years past, and the demand in consequence very great, and prices above those ruling in Bombay. Supplies are not plentiful, and numerous marriages are engaging the attention of those interested in the trade, so that all the gins will not be fully employed until the middle of next month or thereabouts.

Ahmedabad, 28th.—The recent cold weather has done much damage to the cotton crop.

Hinganghaut, 27th.—The weather nearly all the week has been cloudy, but no rain; it is now fine again. Nine hundred bales are all we have received—quality, I regret to say, very disappointing. Rates have been well maintained, and purchases with selection are not obtainable unless at very high rates.

Wurdha, 27th.—During the week about 1,000 bales have been received here—a very large portion of it Berar cotton. The demand continues very active, and hardly any difference is allowed as to quality. The weather is fine. It was cloudy some days back, but no rain.

Oomrawttee, 28th.—The weather during the week has been dull and threatening, but no rain has fallen here yet. Showers, however, are reported from outside. Supplies continue about 400 bales a day. It is now becoming the general opinion that the crop is considerably short of that of last year.

Moortizapore, 28th.—The weather has been cloudy; no rain has, however, fallen here, although the northern districts have for the last few days looked threatening. Supplies during the week, 250 bojas.

Sheagaum, 29th.—We have received 3,000 bojas during the week. Rates here are very high for good qualities. The weather is getting warmer.

Khamgaum, 29th.—The sky has been cloudy, having all the appearance of rain, but so far it has kept off. The despatches up to date from this market have been 32,000 bales, which I consider about one-third of this crop.

Julgaum, 28th.—The weather is all that can be desired, being cool and pleasant. Cotton still continues to arrive in fine quantities, averaging about 600 bales per day, of which the greater portion is "fully-fair."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

Deaths in Madras.—From the 16th to the 22nd ult. 1 European, 8 East Indians, 265 Hindoos, and 38 Mahomedans, died, a total of 312 persons; the average of the corresponding weeks for previous years being 266 persons. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from small-pox, 50 from fever, 28 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhœa, and 213 from "other diseases."—*Madras Mail.*

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 16th January there were 281 deaths registered in Calcutta, being 16 less than in the previous week. The death-rate was 32·24 per 1,000 per annum. There were 25 deaths from small-pox, 34 from cholera, 29 from dysentery, and 86 from fever. The deaths are thus classified; 11 Christians, 204 Hindus, and 65 Muhammadans.—*Englishman.*

Want of Labour in Burmah.—The great hindrance at present to the prosperity of British Burmah is the want of labour, and the Chief Commissioner is sanguine that the Burmah emigration scheme started by Sir George Campbell, will prove a decided success. He says, that the Burmese are only beginning to discover that Bengalees can be turned to good account as agricultural hands, and that the works on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, will require a large number of coolies.

Mining Accident.—A sad accident took place about 4 a. m. on the 23rd, whereby a man was killed in the mines of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company whilst working contrary to orders and general rules, in the No. 1 seam of these mines. This workman finding his place too hard for his liking, left it in quest of easier wrought coal, and commenced working off the end of a pillar of coal which was left for the support of the roof and roadway, and not then intended to be removed; he had just commenced taking down the somewhat loose coal, when a piece of about one ton fell on his neck, thereby dislocating it, and otherwise crushing him, causing immediate death. The Police authorities investigated the case, but no trace of carelessness, beyond that of the unfortunate man, presented itself.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

Lady Medical Students.—The Government of Madras, in an order of the 11th ultimo, state that they are desirous of every encouragement being given to ladies to study for a degree; in which case, as observed by Dr. Furnell, they must attend the full curriculum of prescribed studies; but where the ladies themselves prefer the more limited and practical course of study suggested by Dr. Furnell, arrangements may be made accordingly and on the completion of the course of study, certificates can be given by the college authorities of the degree of proficiency acquired in each subject. The division of the course of study recommended by Dr. Furnell is approved, and the Government fully concur with the Surgeon-General and Dr. Furnell, that with the exceptions specified, ladies desirous of becoming Doctors must be prepared to attend the courses of lectures with students of the opposite sex. The Government understand these exceptions to be Midwifery and Surgery, and one or two lectures in Anatomy and Physiology. By the adoption of the arrangement proposed by Dr. Balfour of allowing the ladies to attend the lectures given at the Lying-in-Hospital by the Warrant Medical Officer to the Pupil Midwives, it would appear that no additional expense need be incurred on account of Midwifery lectures. The Surgeon-General will report the expense which will be incurred for pre-collegiate training and for separate lectures in Surgery, Anatomy, and Physiology during the course of three years' study referred to above. The expense involved in the case of any of the ladies determining to study for the degree of M.D. should also be stated. No fees will be required for the present from lady-students.—*Madras Mail.*

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

The principal London and Indian Club Houses, and Regimental Messes.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815. AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE,—Dean Lane, Bombay.

LONDON OFFICES—20, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, S. W and 44, Mark Lane, City, E. C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
BORDEAUX HOUSE—Place du Champ de Mars.

NOTICE.

Our present Price List, we are happy to say, shows, consistently with the maintenance of our standard of quality, a considerable reduction from our last year's quotations, owing principally to the generally satisfactory Vintage of 1874. Champagne, however, was visited by a late frost, and much damage was occasioned; this, added to previously existing scarceness, compels us to maintain former quotations for best qualities, and to increase the two lowest. Prices of all other Wines show great advantages to the consumer.

1875
PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—RED.

		Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	30	32
" Rauzan	Black capsule	25	27
" Palmer	Blue capsule	22	24
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19	21
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	19
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	17
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Medoc	Violet capsule	10½	12½

WHITE.

Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	24
Sauterne	White capsule	17	19

BURGUNDIES—RED.

Chambertin	Red seal	30	32
Nuits	Red "	24	26
Volnay	Red "	21	23
Beaune	Red "	18	—

WHITE.

Chablis (La Moutonne)	White seal	24	26
Chablis, light	White "	17	19

CHAMPAGNE.
(*Our own and all Brands.*)

Finest Extra Dry Sparkling	44	46
Finest Extra Dry per Hamper of 24½ pints	27	—
Giesler's First quality	41½	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	40
Good Sparkling	34	36
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey" Brand	27	29

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	40
Sparkling Hock and Moselle Muscatel	32	34
Moselle (Still) Brauneberger	26	28
Hock " Johannisberger	40	42
" " Marcobrunner	34	—
" " Rudesheimer	26	28
" " Hochheimer	23	25
" " Laubenheimer	17	19
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	26	

SHERRIES, &c.

		Per Doz. Qts.
Amontillado, A 1, extra quality, rare old	Gold seal	36
Amontillado, choice and superior	Black seal	33
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft pale		26
Oloroso, full bodied, straw colour	Green seal	23
Vino Puro, very pale, dry and delicate	Blue seal	24
Vino Fino, pale	Brown seal	22
Pale, medium colour	Yellow seal	19
Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	Pink seal	19
A good Dinner Wine	White seal	16
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavour		16
Madeira, East India, very choice		36

SHERRIES, IN JARS.*

Vino Puro, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	Rs.	43	12
Yellow Seal, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	"	33	8
Medium quality, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	"	27	8

Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent 26

PORTS.

		Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 doz. Pints including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle)	Original Seal	34	—
Invalids' Wine	Gold Capsule	27	29
Dessert Wine	Black seal	22	24
A very good sound Wine	Red seal	18	20

SPIRITS.

		Per Doz. including all charges Rupees.
Cognac, the finest old pale	Black capsule	34 & 43
" superior old pale	Yellow capsule	30
" pale, very good, White label	White capsule	26
" pale, good, White label	Blue capsule	22
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	White capsule	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	"	20
Field's Gin		17
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	"	22
" Scotch, 1st quality	"	22
Geneva in flasks	"	18

OLD COGNAC.

1st Quality, in 4 Gallon Jars* .... Rs. 61

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint Bottles, viz:—White Curacao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Creme de The, White Anisette, Curacao Sec, Creme de Vanille, Noyau de Martinique, Oranger, Ameres, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino .... Per Case, 24

LIQUEURS.

	Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	38	40
Maraschino di Zara, best	36	38
Noyau	38	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28	30
Orange bitters, best	20	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	27	—

* The Jars can be returned for re-filling; we keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognac in wood for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Terms:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* Cash. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from London if preferred to their own Brand.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery; all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'

	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per dozen.
Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 12	Rs. 6 0
" " 6 dozen Pints	" 3 12	" 4 0

N.B.—From and after the 1st February, we are compelled to ADD 4 ANNAS per CASE to the above prices of our WINES, SPIRITS, &c., in consequence of enhancement of Town Duty from the 1st January, of which our London Friends were ignorant when fixing their Reduced Quotations for 1875.

VERY IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS. VIA BOMBAY.

ASQUITH and COMPANY have arranged a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT, and can supply the following REQUISITES ready for IMMEDIATE USE, or complete Outfits moderately priced at a SHORT NOTICE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17	0	Travelling Caps	3	8	Fitted Dressing Pouches	20	0	Travelling Baths / Forming Trunk	30	0
Overland do	35	0	Travelling Hats	5	0	Portmanteaux or	12	8	Bath Sponges, large	3	8
Warm do	35	0	Bathing Drawers	2	0	Overland Trunks	23	0	Sponge Bags	2	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes from	35	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12	Solid Leather Trunks	49	0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1	0
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0	Best Linen do.	6	0	Extra Large do.	75	0	Soap, Three Tablets for	1	0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Marine Soap do.	0	12
Oxford Shirts	36	0	Cotton Socks	9	8	Best Hide Gladstone	35	0	Tooth Brushes	0	10
White do	22	8	Warm do.	15	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Tooth Brush Cases	0	10
Flannel do Shrunk	49	0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3	12	Courier Bags	6	12	Nail Brushes	0	12
Silk and Wool	52	0	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6	8	Soiled Linen do	4	12	Cloth Brushes	3	8
Under Vests	14	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Money Belts	3	8	Hat Brushes	1	8
Do. Pants	24	0	Pillow Cases, each	1	4	Sovereign Boxes	3	0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17	8	Marsella Quilts	12	8	Leather Purses	2	0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1	0
			Wool Down Quilts	18	0	Rug Straps, Patent	2	0	Pocket, in Leather Case	0	12
Cardigan Jackets	9	8	Blankets, each	9	8	Cork Mattrasses	19	8	Shoe Horns	1	0
Waterproof Coats	10	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	15	0	English Feather Pillows	7	8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch from	6	0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	14				Horse Hair do.	7	8	Hand Mirrors	2	0
Warm Mufflers, each	2	0	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6	8	Travelling do.	2	0	Best Eau de Cologne	1	2
Pin Scarfs	1	0				Air Pillows	6	0	Tooth Paste	1	4
Sailors Knot	1	12	Toilet Covers, each	0	14	Canvas Shoes per pair	4	8	Playing Cards	1	0
						Leather Slippers	4	8			

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
Shirtmakers, Hosiers and Outfitters.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
VALENTINES,
AT
WATSON & COMPANY'S,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of:—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piquees.
Cambrics, Grenadines, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatans, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Hankerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours, Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths, New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinos, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILLINERY.
BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case .... Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses .... Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case .... " 16 | Steel Eyeglasses .... " 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

PATENT EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
TOBACCO PLANTERS,
CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

GENUINE TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

Colored Illustrations of the different Patterns, which are manufactured in Gold, or Silver. Can be seen at Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co.'s DEPOT, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of beautifully matched cream coloured Pegu Ponies, exceedingly fast and thoroughly trained to single and double harness, 7 years, 12-2 high.

A Bay Australian Gelding by "Touchit" by "Touchstone," 5 years, 15-1 high, a strong powerfully built horse, thoroughly broken to saddle, would make an excellent first charger for a heavy weight, Rs. 1,200.

A team of four Chestnut Australians, beautifully matched and thoroughly broken, Rs. 5,000.

A dappled Grey Australian Mare, 5 years, 14-3 high, a capital hack, broken also to single and double harness, Rs. 600.

A Bay Arab high caste, 5 years, 15 hands, very handsome, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, Rs. 1,000.

A strong powerfully built large sized Chestnut Arab thoroughly good tempered and a pleasant hack, up to 16 st., Rs. 800.

A Bay Waler Cab Gelding, 6 years, 14-1 high, very powerful and compactly built, fast in harness and an excellent Brougham or Dog-cart horse, Rs. 600.

A Fleabitten Grey Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-2, a thorough broken parade horse and an excellent cross-country hack, Rs. 500.

A Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-3 a splendid dog-cart horse, also broken to double harness, Rs. 700.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay 26th December 1874.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-foulding Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.
Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows. Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows. Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller Skins. Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO
RUSSELL & CO.,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash.		Credit.	
French Calf Elastic Side Spring Boots	Rs.	12	8	13	8
Patent Calf Leather " "	"	12	8	13	8
Patent Leather Shoes	"	9	0	10	0
French Calf Double Sole Lace Boots	"	14	0	16	0
Porpoise Skin " "	"	15	0	17	0
" " Balmoral Boots	"	13	0	15	0
Panaa Corom Cloth Elastic Boots	"	10	0	11	0
Regulation Hessian Boots	"	25	0	28	0

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager,
LATE HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern....6s. 2d. per oz Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. "

FIDDLE PATTERN.

				£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30 ozs.	at 6s.	2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	" 6s.	2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30	" 6s.	2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	" 6s.	2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	" 6s.	2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9	" 6s.	2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	" 6s.	8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons				1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10	" 6s.	8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs				0	15	0
				£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MALABAR HILL, FROM THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY 1875. A roomy and commodious HOUSE, occupied by Andrew Hay, Esquire, containing three sets of complete Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, &c., and Gas laid on.

Also, a Furnished HOUSE at Malabar Hill TO BE LET up to the end of February 1875. For full particulars, apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

FRENCH BONNETS.

WHITE CHIP BONNET, trimmed two shades, Blue Turquoise, and Flowers. Rs. 19.

BLACK TULLE BONNET, trimmed Feather and Pink Roses. Rs. 22.

WHITE CHIP BONNET, trimmed Black Terry and Scarlet Poppies. Rs. 25.

GREY TULLE BONNET, trimmed Grapes and Magenta Flowers. Rs. 23.

WHITE TULLE BONNETT, trimmed White Feather and Wreath. Rs. 30.

PINK TULLE BONNET, trimmed Pink Feather and Rosebuds. Rs. 23.

BLUE TULLE and TERRY BONNET, trimmed Blue Roses and Vine Leaves. Rs. 27-8.

BLACK LACE BONNET, trimmed Black Feather and Scarlet Geranium. Rs. 27.

BROWN STRAW BONNET, trimmed Brown Terry, Wing and Scarlet Poppies. Rs. 23.

GREY CHIP and TERRY BONNET, trimmed Blue Turquoise, Wing and Grey Feathers. Rs. 30.

GREY CHIP BONNET, trimmed Grey Terry, shaded Feathers, and Pink Flowers. Rs. 25.

BLACK LACE BONNET, trimmed Black Wing and Feathers, Pale Pink Roses. Rs. 29.

WHITE LACE and TERRY BONNET, trimmed Vine Leaves and Pink Roses. Rs. 28.

GREY TERRY BONNET, trimmed Grey Feather and Crimson Rose. Rs. 27.

WHITE CHIP BONNET, trimmed two shades Brown, Feather and Crimson Rose. Rs. 25.

GREY CHIP BONNET, trimmed Grey Turquoise, Feather and Pink Roses. Rs. 30.

BLACK CHIP BONNET, trimmed Black Feather with Pink and White Flowers. Rs. 25.

GREY CHIP BONNET, trimmed Turquoise, Blue Wing and Pale Pink Roses. Rs. 25.

BLACK LACE BONNET, trimmed Jet, Black Feathers and Magenta Flowers. Rs. 25.

BLACK VELVET and LACE BONNET, trimmed Fancy Wing with Pink and White Flowers. Rs. 30.

BROWN TURQUOISE BONNET (2 shades), trimmed Brown Feathers and Moss Roses. Rs. 25.

WHITE LACE and TERRY BONNET, trimmed Mauve Flowers and Wreath. Rs. 22.

BLACK LACE BONNET, trimmed Velvet and Jet, Black Feathers and Crimson Flowers. Rs. 30.

PINK TERRY BONNET, trimmed Fancy Feathers and Wing with Wreath of Rosebuds. Rs. 23.

BLACK CHIP BONNET, trimmed Black Turquoise and Jet, Black Feather and Fancy Bird. Rs. 35.

BLACK VELVET BONNET, trimmed Black Terry with long Ostrich Feather and Roses. Rs. 50.

BLACK LACE and VELVET BONNET, trimmed Black Feathers, Blue Turquoise and Pale Roses. Rs. 30.

BLACK LACE BONNET, trimmed Black Ostrich Feather, Wreath of Fruit and Flowers. Rs. 55.

BLACK VELVET BONNET, trimmed Black Feather, lined Blue Satin, and Feather Wreath and Rosebuds. Rs. 60.

BLACK VELVET BONNET, trimmed Black Ostrich Feather, fancy Wing and Tea Roses. Rs. 60.

BLACK LISSE BONNET, trimmed Jet and Black Turquoise. Rs. 25.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF, ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended, for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

DAWLISH, SOUTH DEVON. TO LET ON LEASE 3, 5, or 7 YEARS, MANOR HOUSE, a very complete family residence, with 6 acres of remarkably well laid out grounds, conservatories, forcing houses, &c., &c.

Six minutes' walk from the sea and railway station; half an hour's ride from Exeter or Torquay.

Photographs and particulars, of Grindlay and Co., Calcutta; Grindlay Groom and Co. Bombay; Debenham, Tewson and Farmer, 80, Cheapside, London, E.C.; or Tapper and Son, Dawlish.

OVERLAND PARCEL EXPRESS. INDIAN TRANSIT, GENERAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENCY,

OFFICES,—London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, New York, & 6, Church Lane, Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co. receive Parcels for Delivery at any Post Town or District throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at a uniform rate of 12 Annas per pound, or fraction of a pound weight.

This charge covers the conveyance from Bombay to London only; and may either be prepaid, or paid on delivery.

Goods and Packages, via Canal Steamers, forwarded at Rs. 2, per Cubic Foot, to London or Liverpool, including Shipping and other charges.

Goods landed, cleared from the Custom House, and forwarded to any part of India at moderate charges.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

THE BOMBAY MANURE AND CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
PURE DISSOLVED BONES,
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
and Special Manures of high quality for
TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SUGAR-CANE, &c.
ALSO
GARDEN MANURES,
to suit the various Crops of the Garden.

For PRICES, TERMS, and GUARANTEED ANALYSIS, apply to H. F. SOARES, Secretary, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

DESIGNS FOR CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

Competitive Designs are invited for the proposed Canning College at Lucknow, estimated to cost one lac and twenty thousand Rupees, including Out-offices. The building, including Verandahs, will cover about 23,000 feet, to be distributed as detailed below:—

	Including walls.	S. feet.
Examination Hall	100 by 60	6,000
Eight class rooms	160 by 60	9,60[illegible]
European Professors	25 by 30	750
Principal	25 by 30	750
Native Professors	25 by 30	750
Bath rooms	10 by 3[illegible]	30[illegible]
Office	25 by 30	750
Library	60 by 30	1,800
Graduates' room	25 by 30	750
Total		21,450
Add for Verandahs, &c.		1,550
Grand Total Superficial feet		23,000

The building will be erected contiguous to the Kaisur Bagh buildings, and the character of the design must be in general keeping with the architectural features of these buildings.

A premium of Rs. 2,500 will be paid to the successful competitor in one sum on the submission of the general drawings, plans, elevations and sections with specification and approximate estimate, together with the working and detailed drawings.

The plan of the site, photographs of the adjacent buildings, and other particulars will be available for intending competitors on application at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh. Each design will bear a distinguishing mark, device or motto, and the same, with name and address of each competitor in a separate sealed cover will be forwarded to the address of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh, Lucknow, with the designs, which will be received up to 1st May 1875 and to no later date.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 18th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE,
WITH BOMBAY ENGAGEMENTS,

BayArab Galloway......... "The Cherub" .... Plater.
Grey Arab Horse .... "Guiding Star" .... } Maidens
Chesnut Arab Pony......... "Spirit of Air" .... }

Also
A Chronograph, nearly new.
Apply to Major "G.,"
Sholapore.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY—AT ERSKINE ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 437 of 1874 in which

Cassum Saum, Assung Assee, Assum Assee, Assee Ajee and Walter Johnson are Plaintiffs, and Kongsew Chinaman is Defendant.

Pursuant to an Order dated the 21st day of December 1874, made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Green in the above Suit and and pursuant to the instructions from W. C. Hart, Esq. the Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Erskine Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, instant, the undermentioned property.

A piece or parcel of land with the messuage or dwelling-house built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Erskine Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, containing by admeasurement about 20 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the house of Munshee Muckdoom Meya Londay, deceased, on the north by a public road, and on the south by the Erskine Road.

For particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will submit to sale by auction on the premises, on SATURDAY the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., the undermentioned property in one lot, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Manockjee Soratjee Ashburner, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the first day of July 1874, made and executed by the said mortgagor to the said mortgagees.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated on the west side of public road called "Kareecho Rasto" or Mount Mary at Bandora in the Collectorate of Tannah and in the Sub-district of Salsette, District Tannah, Survey Number 395, in the District of Tannah, Registrar, admeasuring about 9,8[illegible]0 square yards, little more or less, and the messuages, tenements or two bungalows standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the garden of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davar, on or towards the west by public road, on or towards the north by the garden of the said Nowrojee Ardaseer Davar, and on or towards the south by the property belonging to Henry Stephens, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Spencer, and afterwards in that of C. Griffiths, Esquire, a merchant of Bombay and now unoccupied.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned, in Oak Lane, Fort, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of the sale.—Dated this 19th day of January 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M. at Vurneegad by order of Veila Khooma, to close partnership of Gumna Vissa and Hema Huckma, trading under the name of Dolla Sumana & Co., all the Chattels, Goods, Furniture, Ornaments, Promissory Notes, Decree, Outstandings, &c., &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 2nd February Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 " Grey T Cloth.
3 " Grey Jacconets.
4 Cases Color Prints.
4 Bales Grey Dhoties 42 by 10 yards.
2 cases 27 inches Brow. Ducks.

By order of the mortgagee Hansraz Bhagwandass and on account and risk of the mortgagor Valubhdass Hajoo.

1 Good young Horse, newly imported.
100 Dozen Kerosine Lamp Chimnies of different sizes.
A few large Regulator Clocks for Office use, striking half-hour and hour.
A few nice Dessert Services.
A few China Inkstands.
30 Dozen Transparent Soaps.
4 Cases Padlocks of sizes.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd inst., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following varieties, viz.:—

Few plated new tea sets, tea and coffee pots, milk jugs, &c. New solar lamps, nicely gilted large size flower vases, small size, glass, flower vases, toilet bottles, accordions, music box, Europe silk handkerchiefs, bottles of kid restorer, hand organ, viz:—

1 case of cutlery consisting of pocket knives, &c.
2 cases of sample umbrellas of sizes.
8 dozen American chairs.
6 bundles of revetted cut hoops.

Few lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood round and pier tables, teapoys, dressing and washing tables, drawing room chairs, easy chairs, perambulator, towel horse, cup board, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jaconets, dhooties, &c.

2 bales of washer cloth.
1 bales of coloured twist.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Karim Mahomedally—
5 cases of white and blue post foolscap.
On account and at the risk of Kadurbhoy Khanbhoy—
8 cases of white and blue post papers.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (formerly two houses) standing thereon, situate in Cazee Syed Street on the east side of the said street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage for hallalcores, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Somsoodeen Chaoly, and on the south the house of Nursey Natha, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 700, and which said house and premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 77 of 1874.

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder............Plaintiff.
vs.
Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder............Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this Suit by the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 13th day of August 1874, and under instructions received from L. A. Watkins, Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed by the said Order, Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) commencing at Mazagon, on Wednesday, the 3rd, and Thursday, the 4th days of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the following valuable properties situate respectively at Mazagon, and Purshotum Chimajee's Street within the Fort.

(Signed) CRAWFORD & BOYEY,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground with the two sheds and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing 4803 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by 4th Moojawar Pakaddy Road, on the west by Lots Nos. 2 and 5, on the north partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, containing 5047 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 1, on the west by the Lots Nos. 3 and 4, on the north partly by a Tank, partly by Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south partly by Lot No. 5, and partly by Lot No. 1.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of ground with the Bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 7057 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lot Nos. 2 and 5, on the west partly by the Nawab's Tank, and partly by Chinar Ranojee Street, on the north partly by the Fire Temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, and partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and on the south partly by Lot No. 4 and partly by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2530 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 5, on the west by Chinar Ranjee Street, on the north by Lot No. 3, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Bomanjee Cooper and others.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece of ground, with the Bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3733 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria, on the west partly by lots Nos. 3 and 4, and partly by the property of another person, and on the north partly by lot No. 2, and partly by Lot No. 3, and on the south partly by the Church street, and partly by the said Church of Senhora de Gloria.

THE FORT PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazendary Land with the three dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situate respectively in Cawasjee Patell Street, and Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 38, 10 and 11, containing by admeasurement 700 7/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Cawasjee Patell Street, on the west partly by Purshotum Chimnajee Street, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy on the north by the property of Cawasjee Eduljee Roonoy, and on the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy.

N. B.—The property lastly above described will be sold in one or more lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano, made expressly to order for Indian climate, (if not previously disposed off by private contract) a handsome English-built Sociable, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Child's Poney, Milch Buffaloe and Cow's Calf, &c., at Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Child's Poney &c., the property of W. T. Crockett, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1875.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD. Awarded at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address). Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS;

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.